

CHAPAI POLICEMAN WHO DID SHOOTING DIES FROM WOUNDS

In Final Testimony, Denies
He Even Fired Rifle;
Blames Comrades

ADDS TO MYSTERY

Statement Not Accepted Se-
riously; Believed Designed
To Cover Himself

The mystery of the shooting on North Szechuen Road Tuesday evening is further from solution than ever. Late Friday night the Chapai policeman shot by Sergeant Elliot died at the Red Cross Hospital in Sincowai Road. His death made the sixth fatality and added a further bar to investigations which it was hoped would clear up the affair.

Realizing that he might die, officials of the Chinese government, the Mixed Court and the French Consession visited the man's bedside Friday afternoon and took his statement. This statement as reported in the Chinese press makes the motive and method of the outbreak more obscure than ever.

The man denied that he attempted to shoot the Settlement police and denied that he even fired his gun. He said that he was shot by the foreign sergeant and that after this, his comrades, thinking there was an attack of robbers or rebels, opened fire. It is pointed out that the man's statement cannot be accepted as he would have colored it to protect himself in case he recovered.

All that it adds to what has already been learned is a confirmation of the statement that there were not one but several of the Chapai men firing their rifles, and that this man was not insane though he might have been so excited that he was off his head at the time of the shooting.

As the totals now stand, six persons were killed and fourteen injured during the shooting.

Dr. Carl A. Hedblom, of the Red Cross Hospital, made the following statement yesterday in regard to the wounded Chapai policeman:

"In an article in yesterday's Press relative to the shooting last Tuesday on North Szechuen Road, occurs this statement:

"The Chinese authorities expressed regret that the bullets taken from this man's body were thrown away. They say these might have aided in clearing up certain points of the strange affair."

"I beg to inform the Chinese authorities and others interested that I am prepared to substantiate the statement that no bullets were thrown away while the wounded Chapai policeman was under my care. Judging from the nature and location of the wounds the bullets are probably somewhere on North Szechuen Road."

"I may further add that this Chapai policeman was not brought to our hospital until about eleven o'clock on Wednesday, having been kept elsewhere about sixteen hours before he was brought to me for treatment. I operated at once and found three large perforations of his small intestine and beginning peritonitis. He died last night from this peritonitis."

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. May 8
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. May 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. May 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. May 12
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza M. May 12
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. May 9
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia May 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. May 21
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. & O. s.s. Nankin M. May 15
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos M. May 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. May 20

Mails to Arrive:—
The American mail left Yokohama on Tuesday, May 2, and is due to arrive here on or about tomorrow, per O.S.K. s.s. Canada, Maru.
The Canadian mail of April 29 was due at Yokohama on May 2, and here tomorrow, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Russia.
The French mail of April 16 is due at Hongkong on May 15, and here on May 19. Left Port Said on April 22, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon.

Winston Churchill's New Trench Helmet



COL. WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL.

Here is the first picture of Col. Winston Spencer Churchill, former First Lord of the British Admiralty, wearing the new steel trench helmet with which the French and British armies on the firing line in France and Flanders are now equipped. Col. Churchill is now with his regiment, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, in Flanders.

General Conscription Measure for Gt. Britain Thro' Second Reading

Movement for Similar Scheme In Australia Receives Increasing Support

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 4.—The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Compulsory Military Service Bill by 328 votes to 36.

The Unionist Members welcomed the Military Service Bill, while the other speakers accepted the position with good grace.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, Labor Member for Blackburn, strongly favored the measure. There are indications that there will be only a small minority against it.

Melbourne, May 4.—The Australian Natives Association has opened a campaign in favor of conscription in Victoria. At an overflowing and enthusiastic meeting held at the Town Hall it was unanimously resolved that the needs of the war are no longer met by voluntary enlistment and to urge that the Commonwealth should fully utilize the services of every citizen.

YET ANOTHER ZEPPELIN BAGGED; NO SURVIVORS

Dropped by Fleet Off Salonica;
Makes Third Trapped In
Three Days

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, May 6.—The following official telegram from the Korean Office has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the British Legation: London, May 5.—The Admiralty officially announces the destruction of still another Zeppelin, which, about 2.30 this morning, approached Salonica.

When passing over the harbor, it was heavily fired on and hit by the fleet and came down in a blaze at the mouth of the river Vardar. There were no survivors.

(This makes the third Zeppelin brought down within three days.)

TRIAL OF CASEMENT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 3.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith announced that Sir Roger Casement will be tried with the utmost expedition.

It is expected that Sir Roger Casement will be tried for high treason by three judges, Lord Reading presiding.

The Weather

Rain, with mist or fog and local thunderstorms. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 76.2 and the minimum 58.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 80.9 and 58.6.

30 Per Cent Ships' Officers On Strike Decide to Leave Shanghai for War Service

Don't Relish Prospect of Idleness, But Won't Give In;
Puts Companies in Worse Plight

A new serious development of the strike of officers and skippers belonging to the China Coast guild came yesterday when it was learned that fully 30 per cent of the officers are planning to leave Shanghai for home. The men say that there is every prospect for a long, hard fight and that they are not content to lie idle in Shanghai until it is settled.

Most of the men say that they will offer themselves for war service if they can obtain permission from the local British Consulate-General to leave.

The effect of this would be badly felt by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company and the China Navigation Company if the strike were settled after they had left. It would be almost impossible to get men out from home to fill the places while the war is in progress. Most of the available skippers and navigation officers in England now are busy in some branch of the navy service.

Men who plan to leave are going to pay their own passage home. The China Coast Officers' Guild is financing the strike, but it will not help the men to leave. Officials of the Guild said yesterday that they were discouraging the move as much as

they could as it was to the interest of the organization as well as the companies to keep these men in China.

It was announced by the Guild yesterday the agents of the Indo-China company had approached officers of the Royal Mail steamer Monmouthshire and offered them £50 to shift vessels of the company tied up by the strike but that the offer was declined, since the men were members of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, the parent organization of officers.

There were no interchanges of negotiations yesterday between the companies and the striking officers or engineers.

To make the shipping situation still worse, the unsettled conditions in China have upset the sailings of some of the China Merchants steamers. Vessels of this line have temporarily suspended sailings to Tientsin. The government is badly in need of ships just now to move troops to the south. Any steamer of the line that goes north might be commandeered by the Peking authorities. Steamers of the other two lines continue to be tied up. The Suiwo of the Indo-China line left early yesterday morning. Neither her officers or engineers are members of the striking guilds.

CARRANZA AND THE U.S. COME TO AN AGREEMENT

Two Armies Will Co-Operate
To Clear Northern Mexico
Of Bandits

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, May 4.—An agreement has been reached providing for the co-operation of Carranza and American troops in clearing northern Mexico of bandits.

Still More Russians To Assist the French

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, May 4.—Contingents of Russian troops continue to arrive at Marseilles and are being enthusiastically received.

SEVEN REBELS SHOT

Seven rebels who attempted to influence the Chinese water-police on Thursday night, and who were arrested after a short engagement with the Northern land police near Woosung, were shot yesterday morning by the order of the Arsenal authority.

The Master Key



Every big building, every big service corporation, every system of locks of any kind, possesses a "master key"—one key which unlocks all the locks which may be locked by fifty or several hundred different individual keys.

In Shanghai it is possible to obtain help or to find positions or to sell real estate or merchandise in many different ways.

But THE CHINA PRESS WANT ads are the "master key" for finding, selling, renting, and helping.

The insertion of your message in shape of a WANT ad in the classified columns of THE CHINA PRESS carries it within a few hours into the hands of several thousand readers.

Every day in the year THE CHINA PRESS WANT ads, the "master keys," are unlocking doors that lead to employment, efficient help, the recovery of lost articles, the leasing and sale of real estate and the disposal of articles good but no longer needed.

Your "master key" is ready for you. What door do you want to unlock? Consult THE CHINA PRESS.

Fokker and His Famous Flyer



Director Fokker

Although a Dutchman, Fokker is supplying the German army with his war aeroplanes, which are far more efficient and deadly than the Taubes ("doves"), which they have rendered obsolete.

The Fokker machine travels ninety miles an hour. It is claimed that it can "make altitude" faster than any type of war flier in the service of France or Great Britain.

By order of the Kaiser, Fokker recently was decorated with the Iron Cross, the honor being conferred on the field by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

New Ships Balance British War Losses

Earl Curzon Says As Many Have
Been Added to Register As
Have Been Destroyed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 3.—In the House of Lords, today, Earl Curzon stated that the British merchant ships lost during the war were exactly balanced by the new ships added to the register.

Earl Curzon added that 43 per cent of British mercantile shipping had been requisitioned for naval and military purposes, while another 14 per cent were carrying food-stuffs, raw material and munitions on behalf of the Governments of the allies. He would like a further restriction of imports, but it was difficult to satisfy the conflicting interests of the Dominions and the allies.

ASQUITH IS CHAMPION OF DAYLIGHT SAVING

Parliament to Discuss Alter-
ation; Will Release Great
Quantities of Coal

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 4.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith stated that he hoped to arrange an early date for discussion of the daylight-saving question.

Sir Henry Norman, who has given notice of a motion on the subject, in which he emphasises the benefits of daylight-saving, especially in regard to the release of a great quantity of coal, which is urgently required by Britain's allies and by herself, mentions that the Chambers of Commerce and the Government Coal Committee have unanimously urged its immediate adoption, while the managers of the great railways strongly favor it.

LUSITANIA ANNIVERSARY

The Lusitania was torpedoed one year ago today.

GERMAN CIVILIANS BEGIN TO EVACUATE FORTRESS OF METZ

French, at Pont-au-Mousson,
12 Miles Off, Have Open-
ed Bombardment

GIVE UP DEFENSIVE

Now Fully Occupied in Re-
taking Ground; Removing
Mort Homme Menace

BRILLIANT ASSAULT

Carries North-West Posi-
tions; Guns Stop Weak
German Effort

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 4.—Reports received from trustworthy sources state that civilians are evacuating Metz.

Paris, May 5.—The following semi-official communique has been issued: It now appears that the French Command at Verdun has definitely passed from the defensive to re-taking ground by partial counter-attacks.

Our advance, day by day, is gradually removing the enemy's menace against Mort Homme, which, if our progress extends further, as is highly probable, will soon be disposed of altogether, as has already happened in the case of Hill 304, which the Germans have attacked since the re-taking of Avocourt Wood at the end of March.

The above account of the situation at Verdun, coupled with the reported civilian evacuation of Metz, from which the French positions at Pont-au-Mousson are distant only a dozen miles and the long-range bombardment of the German communications on the St. Mihiel salient, reported in yesterday's communique, suggests that the German position is becoming dangerous.

The official communique issued on Wednesday evening reported: There was a violent bombardment on the Avocourt sector.

Brilliant Assault
Our troops made a brilliant assault at the close of the afternoon and carried the German positions north-west of Mort Homme, capturing about 100 prisoners and 4 machine-guns. On the rest of the front, there was intermittent artillery activity.

The French continue to progress at Verdun. The communique yesterday afternoon reported: We extended and consolidated our gains at Mort Homme, despite violent artillery fighting on all the sectors west of the Meuse.

The French artillery preparation inflicted great losses on the enemy. There were only two German survivors in one trench.

We defeated a strong German reconnaissance eastward of St. Mihiel. There was concentrated artillery fire at Vaux and in Woivre.

Our batteries in Belgium wrecked the German organizations on Grand Dune and blew up an ammunition depot.

A French aeroplane fought two Germans over Douaumont and felled one. The other fled.

The communique in the evening reported: West of the Meuse, there was a very violent bombardment in the region of Hill 304. A weak German attack against the trench recently captured by us at Mort Homme was stopped by our artillery.

East of the Meuse and in Woivre there was intermittent activity on the part of our artillery. Nothing elsewhere.

Mining on British Front

London, May 4.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday: Nothing of importance has occurred during the past twenty-four hours. Operations on both sides have been confined to artillery actions and a little mining activity.

We exploded three mines today, east of Souchez, simultaneously bombarding the enemy's trenches. There were also fairly heavy reciprocal bombardments from St. Eloi southwards and west of Angres.

Our air-craft carried out a considerable amount of work yesterday.

BLOWN TO SEA, GERMAN S.S. TELDE IS CAPTURED

Falls Prize to British Cruiser;
Spanish Steamer Vinifreda
Is Sunk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Teneriffe, May 4.—The German steamer Telde (2,073 tons) drifted out to sea in a gale and was captured by a British cruiser.

London, May 4.—The Spanish steamer Vinifreda (1,441 tons) has been sunk.

The Wandsworth, Wimbledon and Epsom District Gas Co.'s collier Wandie (889 tons), which beat off a disguised German submarine in the North Sea, had a triumphal progress today from the Thames to Wandsworth, the bridges under which she passed being lined with cheering crowds.

Rio de Janeiro, May 4.—The Brazilian Government has cabled for full particulars of the sinking of the s.s. Rio Branco.

Despite thundery weather. A few hostile aircraft were seen.

General Sir Douglas Haig today reports renewed activity last night at different points. The enemy, after a heavy bombardment, raided our trenches near Mouchy and caused some casualties.

The enemy ineffectively exploded two mines at Neuville. We followed a mine explosion at Crammer by a small, successful raid, bombing their dug-outs and inflicting casualties on the enemy.

We sprang a mine at Hooge, damaging the enemy's underground workings. Nothing special occurred today, beyond artillery activity.

Admit French Have Taken

Mort Homme Advance Post

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, May 4.—Western theater.—At several places on the sectors between Armentieres and Arras, lively engagements occurred. Mine combats were particularly lively north-west of Lens and near Souchez and Neuville. North-west of Lens, a British attack in connection with mine blastings failed.

In the Meuse region, the artillery duels temporarily increased to great intensity during the night. A French attack against the German positions on the western slope of Mort Homme was repulsed. On the south-western slope, the enemy gained a footing in one advanced post.

Of several enemy aeroplanes which, early in the morning, dropped bombs into the garden of the Royal Castle at Ostend, one was shot down in an air fight, south of Middelkerke. The French officer pilot is dead.

West of Loewen, German anti-aircraft guns and machine-guns brought down two enemy aeroplanes. In the district of the fortress of Vaux, two French biplanes were put hors de combat by German aviators.

BELGIAN FORCE WINS TERRITORY IN CONGO

Invade German Country Round Lake Kivu and Rush Defenders Away

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Le Havre, May 4.—General Tombeur, Commanding the Belgian forces operating on the eastern frontier of the Congo, reports on the 3rd that, having turned the enemy's positions defending the passage of the Ruzizi River, the Belgians landed on the German shore of Lake Kivu, supported by gun-boats and forced the enemy to evacuate their positions on the Upper Ruzizi. The Belgians south of the lake crossed the river and occupied the German positions at Shangugu and also penetrated into German territory north of Lake Kivu.

Germans Contemplate Great Move in Russia

Evacuation of Mitau and Tukkum Only Preliminary, Not Sign of Retreat

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, May 5.—Military experts consider that the German evacuation of Mitau and Tukkum is not a sign of their retreat, but of preparation for hostilities to be undertaken, not only along the front, but in the depth of the Riga region. Activity of a sporadic character manifests itself either on one sector of the River Dvina, or else in the vicinity of the lake defile, or the forest regions, while further south comparative quiet reigns.

Peking, May 3.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated May 2, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: On the right flank of the Riga sector, the Germans attempted to attack Raggazien, but they were hurled back. The German artillery opened a heavy fire on the Ikskul bridge-head, several sectors of the Dvinsk positions and the defile between Lakes Narotsch and Vishnevskoe.

The Black Sea.—Enemy mines have been found placed in the sea. The upper part of every mine bore a white painted inscription in the Bulgarian orthography, as follows:—Hristos Voskrese (Christ is risen).

The Turkish front.—During the pursuit of the enemy in the Diarbekir direction, our Cossacks nabbed a great number of Turkish soldiers. Prisoners have also been taken.

Croce Rossa Italiana

Received from the Italian War Relief Committee 18.10
and \$264 @ 72.5 191.50

@ 3s. 3½ £34.6.3.
Proceeds of sale of Postcards \$135.40 @ 72.4 98.00
@ 3s. 3½ £16.1.1.

Remitted today to the Croce Rossa Italiana in Rome £34.6.3 and £16.1.1 through the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
M. Denegri,
Delegato della Croce Rossa Italiana,
Shanghai, May 5, 1916.

FIGHTING DISEASE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 4.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith stated that the Government had adopted the recommendations made by the Royal Commission regarding the free diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases, but could not promise legislation on its other recommendations, owing to their controversial nature.

Austrian Archduchess Becomes Red Cross Nurse



Archduchess Maria Theresa in Red Cross Hospital nursing wounded soldier

The Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria, leader of the most exclusive social set in Vienna, for some time has been a regular nurse at one of the Red Cross Hospitals. At the beginning of the war the Archduchess took a course in nursing and received her diploma. She spends from ten to twelve hours a day ministering to the wants of the wounded men.

At the Theaters

The Double Trap and the Hidden Voice are the two engrossing new parts of the Exploits of Elaine to be shown at the Apollo Theater beginning tomorrow night. The dramatic story of these episodes will be found in another part of today's CHINA PRESS.

The Doctor's Duty, a powerful two-part war picture, heads the bill at the Apollo theater for tonight. There are many exciting situations in Thieves, another two-part film. In addition to interesting news pictures in Pathe's British Gazette there are three excellent comedies. These include Waffles Makes a Muddle of It, Just

Nuts and The Course of True Love Never Did Run Smoothly.

A Gaumont masterpiece is shown at the Victoria Theater tonight. It is The Silence of the Dead, a picture in four parts. There are several new Keystones. In addition to a good bill of pictures the program includes a musical act by Mr. Hewan Thompson, of "Aladdin" fame. He has several catchy new comedy songs.

The first four parts of the Mystery of St. Martin's Bridge will be shown tonight at the Olympic theater. The Battle of Carenay is a good war film. Other pictures are The New Stenographer, a Vitagraph comedy, and

a timely Keystone called That Spring-time Feeling.

Grandmother's Lamp, a three part picture of the Austro-Italian war, is the headliner on tonight's program at the Towa Theater. Besides there are several comedies, including a Keystone.

Obituary

Admiral Lord Hay

Reuter's Service.

London, May 5.—The death is announced of the Rt. Hon. Lord John Hay, Admiral of the Fleet.

PI KUEI-FANG IS NEW HEILUNGKIANG RULER

Was Formerly Taotai of Harbin; Huang Hsing on Way From U.S. to China

(Ostasiatische Lloyd)

Peking, May 5.—Pi Kuei-fang, former Taotai of Harbin, has been appointed Civil Governor of Heilungkiang, the remotest of the three Manchurian Provinces. Pi called upon the Russian Minister, today and will probably leave tonight for Tsitsihar, where he will be stationed temporarily, but he may also reside at Blagovestchensk, on the Amur.

Huang Hsing Coming Back

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) carries the following report: General Huang Hsing is expected to arrive at Yokohama on May 9, from the U. S. A. and will come up to Tokio to get news from Dr. Sun Yat-sen. He will proceed to China with his son Huang I-ao.

Merchants Against Yuan

Owing to the unrest of the country business is almost at a standstill. In order to restore their business and to regain what they have lost, the Shanghai merchants are preparing a joint telegram, to be signed by all the chambers of commerce throughout the country, to the government requesting that immediate peace must be secured; but that the peace can only be secured by the resignation of Yuan Shih-kai. Therefore, they should ask Yuan to retire at an early date.

A meeting has been held by the leading merchants here. They declare that in case Yuan Shih-kai declines to accept the advice of the merchants throughout the country, they will stop paying taxes, and force their local officials to declare independence against the Peking government, or provincial authority in case the latter shall not agree with them.

It is understood that the Szechuen merchants have already taken this action in the case of Chen Yi, Changchun of Szechuen.

New Tutuh for Chekiang

Yesterday at noon Chueh Yuan-kwang, Tutuh of Chekiang, resigned office and the soldiers, police, and people elected Lu Kun-wan, Commander of the Independent Army of Ningpo-Shaohsing, to succeed him. The city is quiet and the people satisfied.

Wong Wan-ching has been elected to be the new Civil Governor of Chekiang.

LIEBKNECHT ARRESTED DURING BERLIN RIOTS

Resolution in Reichstag Demands Release of Noted Socialist Leader

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 4.—Among the persons arrested in the disturbances in Berlin was Dr. Liebknecht, the well-known Socialist Member of the Reichstag. A resolution brought forward in the Reichstag demands his release.

Berlin Says Mob Easily

Dispersed by the Police

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, May 2.—The Deutscher Ueberseesendienst states: Numerous inhabitants of the southern suburbs of Berlin were called to a meeting, yesterday, at 8 p.m., at the Potsdam square, in order to celebrate the first of May. A few curious people arrived at the much frequented square, but were easily dispersed by the police.

Nine persons were arrested on account of disorderly conduct. Among them was the member of the Reichstag, Dr. Karl Liebknecht. Since Liebknecht is a soldier, the corresponding military tribunal ordered an investigation and issued an order of arrest on the ground of the facts ascertained.

Liebknecht wore civilian garments when he was arrested.

PLAN NEW SYNAGOGUE

A meeting will be held at 10 o'clock this morning at the Chell-Moise Synagogue, at 43 Whangpoo Road, for Shanghai European Jews. The present state of European synagogues in Shanghai is far from satisfactory to them. What is wanted is to raise funds to build a new synagogue. Enough money must be subscribed for this and also to engage Mr. Behr, the well known Cantor, who delighted so many during the Passover Holidays, to conduct the synagogue not only on holidays, but throughout the year. The following points will be dealt with:

To make the necessary arrangements to build a synagogue.

To employ a Cantor for the whole year.

To hear the complaints of those members that have not attended the above synagogue for several years, and to try and satisfy their wants.

20 HOUSES

have been completed on the Park Tract and are occupied by happy, contented families.

THE PARK TRACT

is the only restricted area in Shanghai, where no Chinese shops or houses are allowed. It joins the French Park and is an ideal residential section.

6 MORE HOUSES

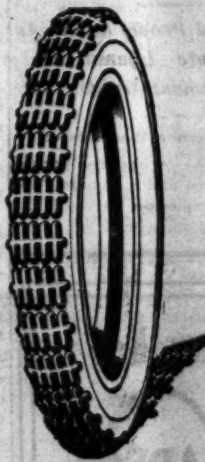
are nearing completion and will be sold at a small percentage above the actual cost.

Anyone wishing for a house in the best residential section of Shanghai should see these houses without delay.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.

39 Nanking Road

RUN NO RISKS



Expressed in motoring terms this present day motto means the selection of the tyre with the biggest SAFETY record behind it. That tyre is the GOODRICH "Safety Tread."

An integral part of the cover, the five deep rubber fingers of the "Safety Tread" guarantee a tenacious grip, overpower the skid, and make the driver's will effective under all conditions.

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2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai.

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EXCHANGE is climbing—NOW is the time to SEE US

It's Here!

—the new model of the car that has
MADE GOOD in world-wide **SERVICE**

And in all America or Europe you'll not find a single car anywhere near the price of this new Studebaker 5-passenger, 4-cylinder Touring Car that offers anywhere near so great a value.

You CAN pay more, yes, but you can't BUY a car that will give you any more service, any more durability, greater dependability or greater safety. And on points of beautiful lines and handsome finish, as well as the more practical considerations of performance, this car will stand comparison with the most expensive, either on the finest boulevard, or the roughest roads and steepest hills.

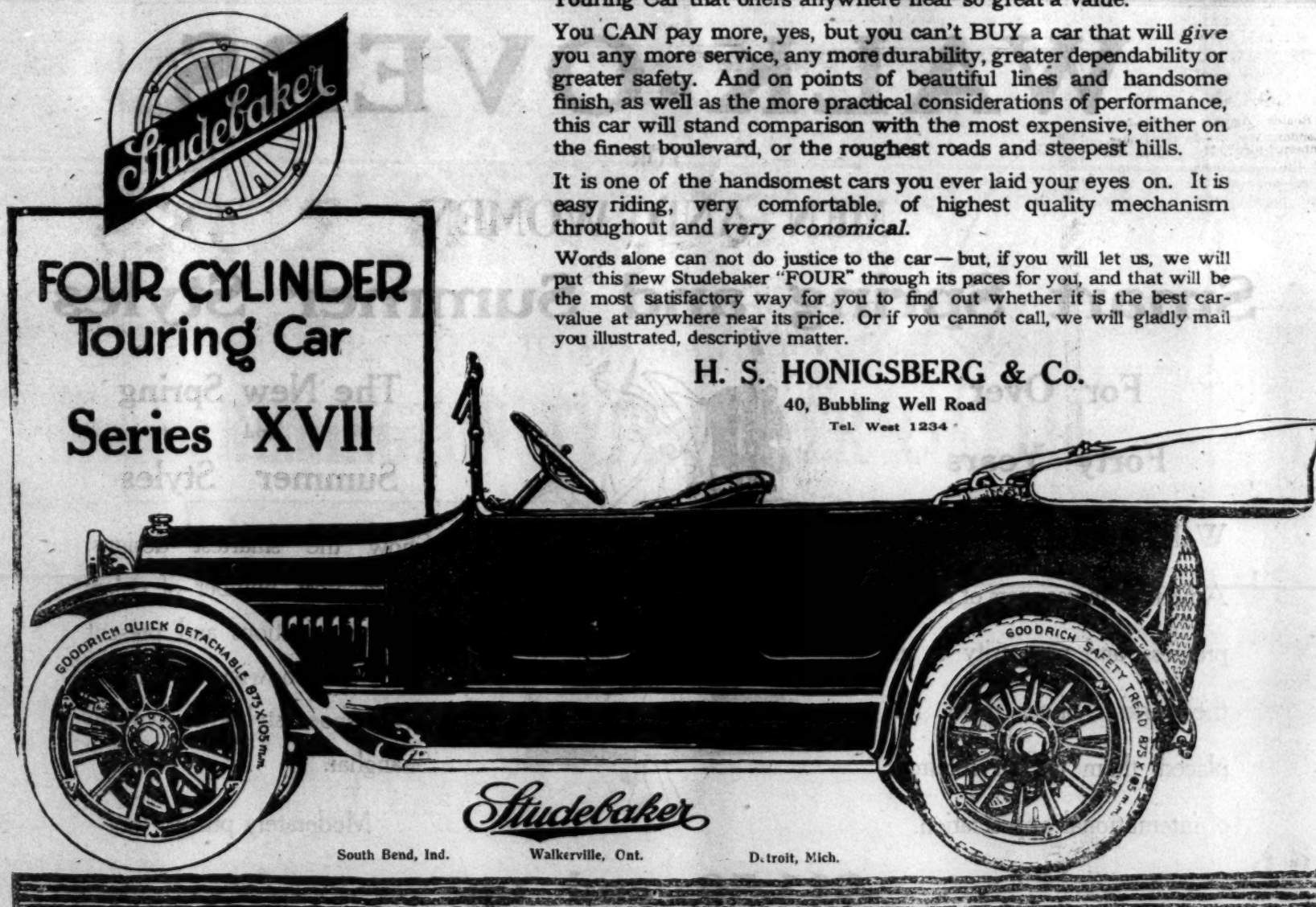
It is one of the handsomest cars you ever laid your eyes on. It is easy riding, very comfortable, of highest quality mechanism throughout and very economical.

Words alone can not do justice to the car—but, if you will let us, we will put this new Studebaker "FOUR" through its paces for you, and that will be the most satisfactory way for you to find out whether it is the best car-value at anywhere near its price. Or if you cannot call, we will gladly mail you illustrated, descriptive matter.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & Co.

40, Bubbling Well Road

Tel. West 1234



8 are arriving TO-DAY per s. s. "Yucatan" 8

CHINESE GENERAL IS NOT AN 'ANARCHIST,' SO NOTED CASE ENDS

Wudan Wins Right To Stay In Hawaii and Campaign Against Yuan

Honolulu, April 7.—D. J. Wudan, Chinese nationalist leader and bitter opponent of President Yuan Shih-k'ai, has won his fight against deportation from Hawaii as an anarchist and an "undesirable."

Simultaneously the first case of its kind in Hawaii involving action by the U. S. immigration department against an alleged anarchist, is decided in Washington, and with the decision a question of international importance has been passed upon.

R. L. Halsey, inspector in charge of the U. S. immigration station here, received a cablegram this morning from the department of immigration informing him that the warrant of arrest has been cancelled, and that Gen-Wudan is free to remain in Hawaii.

Gen. Wudan was arrested on November 9, 1915, by Inspector Harry Brown of the immigration staff, under Inspector Halsey's instructions, the latter acting under the direction of the department at Washington. Wudan was charged with being an anarchist, with advocating the overthrow of government, and with being an enemy of law and order.

In particular, his speeches and writings against President Yuan of China and the Yuan government were cited to show that he had used anarchistic expressions of a violent nature.

Charges Expressions Anarchistic

One of the principal allegations was that in a Chinese newspaper of June 7 he had said that Yuan Shih-k'ai should be "decapitated" and the editors who favored him should be kept in prison.

Immediately upon his arrest, Gen. Wudan declared that he was arrested because of Chinese politics, not because he was an anarchist. In this connection, a controversy which

had arisen between himself and the Chinese consul, Mr. Tsz-ang Woohuan, was brought up to show political enmity to him.

Some time previous Gen. Wudan had wished to visit the mainland United States but Consul Woohuan refused to "vise" the passport he sought, and without this consular endorsement the United States immigration authorities declined to fill out the passport. This joint attitude of the consul and the immigration office resulted in Wudan being unable to go to the mainland, whereupon he took the matter up with Washington. The immigration office here also took it up with Washington and the department of immigration there declined to interfere with the consular right to give or withhold his endorsement or certificate upon the passport.

Gen. Wudan claimed that because he opposed Yuan, Consul Woohuan, as a representative of the Yuan government, was unlawfully declining to fill out his passport. Consul Woohuan justified his attitude by declaring that he was willing to certify to a passport for any Chinese citizen who complied with the regulations, but that a Chinese who refused to recognize the authority of the Chinese republic could not expect the republic to identify him as a subject.

Sicawei Weather Report

5.—The anticyclone has been brought on over Japan. Depression in Central Mongolia approaching northern China. Breezes from S.-E. to S.-W. to the N. of the Formosa Channel; variable winds further south. Overcast and mild weather in China; rain at the Philippines.

6.—Heavy dampness and fog at Shanghai. Pressure still falling. Constant S.-E. breezes.

Meteorological Readings

Saturday, May 6, 1916.

WEATHER.		4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centig., mm.	759.15	759.69	
" " inches.	29.89	29.91	
Variation mm. for 24 h.	-4.15	-4.17	
Variation mm. for 12 h.	-2.40	-1.30	
Wind Direction	Calm	Calm	
Wind Kilom per hour	0	0	
" Miles	0.0	0.0	
Temperature Cen.	15.9	18.4	
" Fahr.	59.5	65.1	
Humidity: co	100	88	
Nebulosity: 5-10	10	10	
Rainfall mm.	—	—	
Rainfall inches	—	—	

French Views on Economic Conference To Regulate Trade After the War

Paris, March 28.—The Economic Conference of the Allies, to be held at the end of April, is arousing the interest and discussion of public-spirited persons. It is generally conceded that a policy of "laissez aller," to paraphrase Mr. Hughes, would play into the hands of the enemy and prolong the war. As was inevitable, the discussion, in public and private, has revealed great diversity of views. Some are for extreme measures—nothing short of the annihilation of German trade after the war and of treating the German trader, especially if he settles in France, as a species of ticket-of-leave man. One must, however, realize the impossibility of destroying the commercial activity of a nation of 70 million laborious and methodical people. There is, nevertheless, a great deal to be done in the intelligent regulation of German efforts to secure trade.

The destruction of the Treaty of Frankfurt and the species of commercial vassalage to which France was forced to submit. There is a natural determination never to allow the enemy to obtain his old mastery. This may be done in various ways:—

(1) By raising a tariff wall against dumping.

(2) By taking measures against a system of bonuses whereby German shipping lines obtain an unfair advantage.

(3) By preventing the re-establishment of so-called commercial associations which, in reality, offer opportunities for espionage.

Among thoughtful people these are regarded as legitimate objects for discussion at the Conference, though it is admitted that the subject is hedged about with difficulties, from the divergent interests that have to be considered.

Though the position of England is by no means clear to the Continental observer, and one has looked in vain on this side of the Channel, for any definite Government pronouncement, it is felt that a large body of commercial opinion, both in Manchester and elsewhere, is deeply concerned with the question, and is as anxious as France can be that new opportunities shall not be given to the Central Empire to expand at the expense of the Allies.

Yet French people realize that time must be given to Great Britain to adjust her traditional fiscal policy

to the new needs imposed by the war. An utter reversal of Free Trade would be viewed here, in many quarters, with dismay, for France has notoriously profited by the "open door" across the Straits; but nothing would create a more unfortunate impression than if England were to decline to take any action, on the pretext of the complexity of the problem. It is necessary that she should show a loyal spirit of adaptability, even at the sacrifice of some of her cherished principles.

As the Temps insisted in a recent article, the spirit of routine and bureaucracy must depart in favor of those solutions which the actual circumstances dictate.

The suggestion that Mr. Hughes should take part in the Conference is a pleasant reminder to the French of the virility and efficacious aid of the British Dominions in the present war. The Australian Premier's speeches have struck the right note here and shown that, at least in one part of the wide Dominions of Great Britain, statesmen realize that a new policy of trade defence is required. This excellent impression must not be weakened by any timorous interpretation of their mandate by the British delegates.

Question of Freight

More especially is it necessary to remove any suggestion of self-interest, which the high freights between France and England have possibly induced in certain minds. An important debate on this subject took place last week in the Chamber, and it was then declared that France now paid \$80,000 a day instead of half that amount, which is the normal, to foreign shippers, and that three-quarters of the sum went to England. Though M. Marcel Sembat, the Minister of Public Works, testified to the official attempts made in England to re-establish the balance, various spokesmen insisted on the immense harm done to French trade by the exorbitant character of the rate. A flagrant instance was quoted from Marseilles. Whereas the old figure was 8f. 50c. a ton, the rate had risen as high as 130f. a ton. Naturally, traders will expect the Conference to discuss and remedy, if possible, these inequalities, even though they are largely caused by the dearth of shipping brought about by military requisitions, just as they will hope for financial arrange-

ments relieving the present high rate of exchange, which adversely affects the purchasing power of French currency abroad.

Connected with both these questions is that of the supply of raw material in France. There is an evident desire to set on foot again industries that are stopped for want of coal or other supplies, particularly where a sufficient quantity of labor, either male (above the military age) or female, can be obtained, and it is thought that from the deliberations of experts may emerge some definite solution which would advantage French manufacture and thus reduce the cost of living and yet not weaken the prime cause, which is that of victory. These are minor questions, perhaps, but they possess their importance and are being constantly discussed in the public prints.

Finally, it must not be supposed that the French have any intention of luring the British delegates into any political ambush. Their object is much higher—namely, the safeguarding of the essential fiscal and commercial interests of the Allies, to promote trade within the circle of their friends, and to control, by a rational system, the German efforts which are certain to follow peace.

Deputation to British Delegates

London, March 31.—At the Colonial Office on Monday next Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Runciman, who will represent the Government at the Economic Conference in Paris next month, will receive a deputation from the Associated Chambers of Commerce, who will submit a series of important resolutions which the recent conference of the Chambers in London passed.

The resolutions include:—

(1) That action should be taken by the Government to amend the existing navigation laws under which subsidized foreign ships can make use of British ports and obtain the benefit of harbor facilities while escaping payment of harbor dues.

(2) That the different parts of the British Empire must be drawn into closer commercial union, and that our trading relations with our Allies must be fostered, and that provision should be made for preferential reciprocal trading relations between all parts of the Empire and the Allied countries and for a favorable treatment of neutral countries, and for restricting by tariffs and otherwise trade relations with all enemy countries.

(3) Urging the importance of the Government considering the desirability of facilitating the establishment of a large credit bank or banks for the purpose of developing British trade abroad.

Other resolutions passed at the con-

ference included a proposal that a Ministry of Commerce and Industry should be created; that there should be a conference with the Governments of the Dominions Oversea, with reference to trade problems arising as a result of the war.

Condemnation of Protectionism

London, March 31.—Lord Lincolnshire presided at the 94th annual dinner of the Political and Economic Circle of the National Liberal Club held last night, when Mr. Yves Guyot spoke on "The Economic Policy of the Allies after the War."

Sir Francis Mowatt, formerly Joint Secretary to the Treasury, in proposing the toast of M. Guyot said that there was a parrot cry at present that Free Trade was out of date and was practically destroyed as the result of this war. Do not let them believe it. Free Trade was not only as valuable as hitherto but far more valuable to a country emerging exhausted and impoverished from the strain of war. German trade and output was a material output to the wealth of the world. If we destroyed it we should be the first to suffer. In addition Germany could only pay her war indemnities on her trade.

M. Guyot said that France could only be the loser if Great Britain returned to Protectionism in whatever form it might be. Far from contributing to a closer union, it could only be disavowed of the Entente Cordiale. Germany would not be in a position to pay her heavy war indemnity, and still less to pay the Allies' war expenses; and with regard to the proposed drastic measures he would point out that a treaty of peace could not be a treaty of war. Protectionists who wanted to protect themselves from foreign products would also want to protect themselves against the products of the Allied countries, and the French would suffer if the idol of Free Trade were broken. Any attempt to suppress exchanges of goods between French and German could be advantageous only to smugglers.

As regarded Russia, she had only two important clients. Germany and Great Britain. Could Russia refuse to sell corn to Germany and deduct from her resources 460 millions of roubles? Free tariffs had been proposed with Great Britain, but there were four systems to be faced: a system for the Dominions, the Colonies, and British Possessions; a system for Allied nations, a system for neutral nations, a system for enemy nations. And immediately the economic impossibilities arose. It sufficed to say that to propose such a plan was to provoke

'Scary' Animals Are Lost To Be Alarmed by Shells

Berlin, March 10.—A careful study of the effect of the noise of cannonading on animals, both domestic and wild, made by Veterinary Surgeon Dr. Reuter, has produced some unexpected results. He has determined that those animals which normally are most "scary" and apprehensive are almost the last to be affected by the explosion of shells.

Both the highly trained and developed horse and dog seem to be affected most profoundly. Both are liable to nerve shock from which it takes as long as three weeks to recuperate. Collie dogs are least of all affected, and therefore are preferred as Red Cross dogs in the field.

The nervous shock from exploding shells is so great that it often-times brings horses up in their tracks, apparently incapable of moving. Horses occasionally fall down and give every appearance of having been shot, though actually unharmed. Dogs suddenly and unaccountably go lame, though untouched.

The intense cannonading in the west has driven huge numbers of game over into Switzerland, to Luxembourg and to portions of France over which the war has passed. Mice and rats not unnaturally take to the earth when anything frightens them, and the Germans in France have been surprised to note an increase in the number of these animals.

The song birds, especially, refuse to be driven from their accustomed haunts by cannonading, so that there are today about the normal number of larks, orioles, thrushes and finches near the line. The owls, sparrows, hawks and crows also seem little disturbed by the noise.

disturb not only on the part of neutral countries, but on the part of the Allies. It was a grave imprudence, before the end of the war, to broach the matter, for it could only put sympathies to flight and awaken suspicion.

The present war was the condemnation of economic imperialism as embodied in Wilhelm II. Was the experiment not sufficiently bitter, and were those whom he drew into this war to become his imitators?

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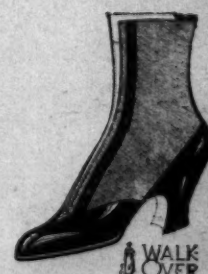
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Russian Railway Lines Attacked by Airships, Which Claim Success

German Flyers Also Carry Out Extensive Raids Over Great Britain; Much Damage

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, May 4.—Eastern theater.—The situation is generally unchanged. German airships successfully attacked the railway at Molodetsno and Minsk and the railway crossing point at Luninets, north-east of Pinsk.

Balkan theater.—There were no important events.

Berlin, May 4.—The Admiralty reports: A German naval air-squadron, during the night from May 2 to 3, attacked the middle and northern parts of the British east coast. Factories, blast furnaces, the railway near Middlesbrough and Stockton, industrial establishments near Sunderland, the fortified port of Hartlepool, the coast batteries south of the river Tees and British men-of-war at the entrance of the Firth of Forth, were copiously bombed, with visible good success.

All the airships, in spite of heavy shelling, returned to their home ports, except the L. 20, which, in consequence of a strong southerly wind, was driven off in a northern direction, got into distress at sea and was lost off Stavanger. The whole crew are safe.

On May 3, in the afternoon, a German naval aeroplane successfully attacked the British coast battery near Sandwich, south of the Thames and also the aeronautic station west of Deal.

In the Baltic, naval aeroplanes are busy. An air-squadron again bombed and several times hit the Russian battleship Slava and an enemy submarine at the Mohnsund. An enemy attack against the German coast station of Pissen (Courland) caused no military damage.

A German submarine, on April 30, off the Flanders coast, shot down a British aeroplane. The aviators were rescued by an enemy destroyer.

Appeal From the Pope

Berlin, May 4.—The Deutscher Ueberseesendienst reports: The Pope has addressed a letter to the Tsar, asking for the release of the Archbishop of Lemberg, Szepietki, who, for eighteen months, has been interned in Russia. The Berliner Zeitung am Mittag adds that the Lutheran Convention of Philadelphia had already sent the same request to the Tsar, but without result.

It is reported from Athens that the Greek Government protested against the arrest of the German Consul at Drama, Kuentzer, by the British. British troops detained a train, a short distance off Serres and arrested Kuentzer.

In the Swedish Parliament, Deputy Professor Gustaf Steffen questioned the Government with regard to the Aland Islands. He stated that these islands have been strongly fortified by Russia and the fortifications are a menace to Sweden's capital.

Professor Steffen recalled the public discussions in Sweden in 1908, in which it was generally agreed that, eventually, the fortification of the Aland Islands by Russia would be a menace to Sweden's neutrality and would endanger Stockholm. Professor Steffen explained that the present fortifications were constructed in order to facilitate an Anglo-Russian co-operation against the Scandinavian countries, which means that they serve aggressive purposes.

Indemnities in Germany
The German Federal Council (Bundesrat) passed the Reichstag bill relating to the indemnities for damages caused by the war in Germany. In the bill it is mentioned that the territory of Alsace-Lorraine which is still occupied by the French is inhabited by 65,000 per-

sons, or 3.4% of the total population of Alsace-Lorraine.

Warsaw reports that 1,500 medical doctors attended the congress of military doctors there. They were welcomed by Governor-General von Beseler. Among those present were many university professors, as well as the chief physicians of the Austro-Hungarian, Turkish and Bulgarian armies.

The German Army's Chief Physician, Professor Dr. von Schjerning, reported that more than 2,400 physicians were serving in the German army. Besides, there were over 3,000 physicians of the Red Cross, 400 dentists, 1,800 pharmacists, 92,000 ambulance soldiers at the front, 72,000 at home and 22,700 at the intermediate ambulance stations. 328 hospital trains are run. 18 large disinfecting stations have been created which can disinfect and thoroughly cleanse 100,000 soldiers daily.

Rotterdam reports: The crew of the Dutch steamer Berkelstroem, sunk recently, have returned from England. They say they were in Harwich when the British cruiser Penelope (launched 1914, 5,600 tons, 29 knots) was towed into port. The cruiser had been so badly damaged in the fighting at Lowestoft that repairs are impossible.

Position At Verdun

A war correspondent who is at the front near Verdun reports that the French, during the last two days, reported no infantry engagements, but, as a matter of fact, violent French local attacks had been made, where-in they lost heavily. The French had tried to reconquer the lost observation post.

The Germans hold a large hinterland for the establishment of reserves and the bringing up of supplies, while the French are forced to concentrate in thick masses, in fan-shaped sectors, the brims of which are formed by the German attacking lines. Every road, every lodging-place, every foot of ground is under German fire.

The French artillery must cover

large districts where it supposes our troops to be, while every German shot tells and hits its mark. The German heavy artillery causes havoc everywhere.

Reports from Athens state that the Entente Powers at Corfu confiscated maize destined for northern Epirus. The consequence was a famine in Epirus. Cases of death, owing to starvation, are reported. The population is enormously excited.

It is reported from Christiania that the British at Kirkwall removed from the liner Frederik VIII the whole of the United States letter mail of 8,000 bags.

Reports have arrived from Moscow, via Stockholm, that revolutionary working men exploded kerosene and benzene tanks belonging to the Russian Government. In a few seconds, more than 5,000 tons were destroyed. The explosion was heard at a distance far away from Moscow.

In spite of an immediate alarm to the fire brigade, the fire extended to the neighboring administrative and other buildings. The fire has not yet been extinguished.

German Political Societies

The German Federal Council (Bundesrat), following a suggestion made by the Reichstag, has introduced a Bill amending the present federal law about political associations. In the Bill, the trade unions are exempted from all formalities and restrictions which the federal law prescribes for political organizations.

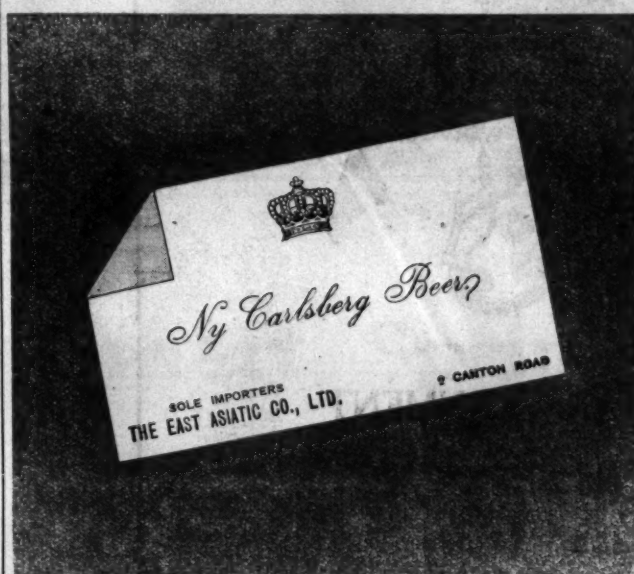
It is reported from Petrograd that the former Chief of the detective police of Vilna, Grigorietz, has been arrested, as it has been proved that he is the head of an international gang of thieves.

Reports from Warsaw state that the public celebration of the 125th an-

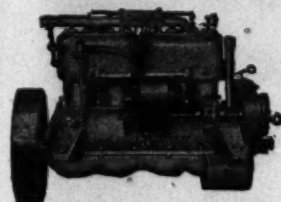
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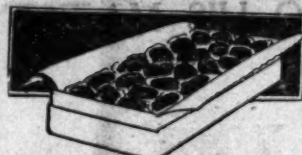
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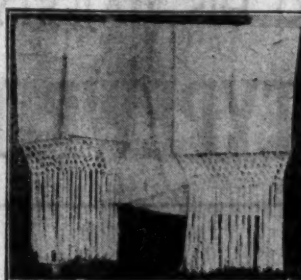
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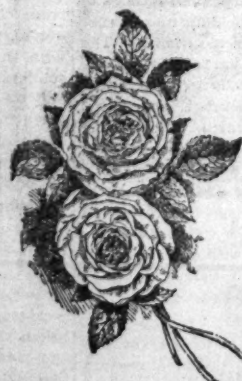
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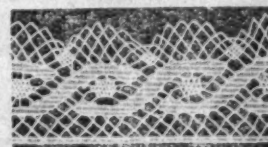
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Thomas F. Millard, Managing Editor.

President Wilson 'On Being Human'

On Being Human. By Woodrow Wilson. Harper and Brothers. Cloth, (gold) 50 cents. Leather, \$1.

It is impossible to say just when, amid the busy years of his many activities, the pages of this little book by President Wilson, (just published), had their birth. But one guesses 'it to date from some June during the epoch of professorial duties when, either as professor or as university President, he was invited to deliver somewhere a commencement address. It has the hallmarks of that variety of literary excursion, and its smooth and flowing sentences bespeak the mind in constant training for graceful utterance.

Nevertheless, it speaks certain truths with such simplicity and clarity that, whatever its date, they are as true now as then, and as characteristic of their author. He would probably, for instance, say at this present time exactly the same things that he does here on the value of serenity in efficient living and in carrying on the affairs of the world, although he might say them with more force and less academic polish. Pertinent to the present moment are these sentences:

"What rebuke of aimless excitement there is to be got out of a little reflection, when we have been inveighing against the corruption and decadence of our own days, if only we have provided ourselves with a little knowledge of the past wherewith to balance our thought! As bad times as these, or any we shall see, have been reformed, but not by protests. They have been made glorious instead of shameful by the men who kept their heads and struck with sure self-possession in the fight. No age will take hysterical reform. The world is very human, not a bit given to adopting virtues for the sake of those who merely bemoan its vices, and we are most effective when we are most calmly in possession of our senses."

He devotes a good deal of attention to this quality of serenity which he considers "an important mark of the right development of the true human being, certainly in an age so passionate and confused as this in which we live." And serenity he considers "the product no doubt of two very different things, namely, knowledge and calm vision, that supreme heat and mastery which is without splutter or noise of any kind."

With psychological interest he examines this quality of mental equanimity, the qualities with which it is associated and its influences upon man's life and conduct. Then he goes on to discuss how knowledge and sanity of view and genuineness result in the greater efficiency of the individual.

"Let no one suppose that efficiency is lost by such breadth and catholicity of view. We deceive ourselves with instances, look at sharp corners in the world's affairs, and imagine that intense and narrow men have made history for us. Poise, balance, a nice and equable exercise of force are not, it is true, the things the world ordinarily seeks for or most applauds in its heroes. It is apt to esteem that man most human who has his qualities in a certain exaggeration, whose courage is passionate, whose generosity is without deliberation, whose just action is without premeditation, whose spirit runs toward its favorite objects with an infectious and reckless ardor, whose wisdom is no child of slow prudence. We love Achilles more than Diomedes, and Ulysses not at all. But these are standards left over from a ruder state of society; we should have passed by this time the Homeric stage of mind—should have heroes suited to our age. Nay,

we have erected different standards, and do make a different choice, when we see in any man fulfillment of our real ideals. Let a modern instance serve as a test. Could any man hesitate to say that Abraham Lincoln was more human than William Lloyd Garrison? Does not every one know that it was the practical Free-Sollers who made emancipation possible, and not the hot, impractical Abolitionists; that the country was infinitely more moved by Lincoln's temperate sagacity than by any man's enthusiasm, instinctively trusted the man who saw the whole situation and kept his balance, instinctively held off from those who refused to see more than one thing? We know how serviceable the intense and headlong agitator is in bringing to their feet men fit for action; but we feel uneasy while he lives, and vouchsafe him our full sympathy only when he is dead."

Almost the whole book instinctively one almost says address—is devoted to setting forth some of the qualities not always first among those accounted specifically human and showing them to be no less human and no less desirably so than others are more highly colored and more sensational. The qualities in whose behalf he thus enters the lists are those qualities most likely to be developed by the scholar, the teacher, the student, the man somewhat out of the daily rough and tumble of life. Some of them are among the outstanding characteristics of President Wilson himself, and in view of the fact that he has sometimes been called cold and lacking in sympathy for the general mass of mankind, it is almost as if he had in these pages unconsciously stood himself up for study and said: "Look at me and see if I, having these qualities, am not just as human as any one."

He turns his thought also upon the changing conditions of the time and sees that it will be difficult for men to continue to be human in the midst of "haste, anxiety, preoccupation, the need to specialize and make machines of ourselves that have transformed the once simple world." To keep our minds clear and quickened to their new tasks will need better knowledge and complete self-possession. But since man "has grown more and more human with each step of that slow process which has brought him knowledge, self-restraint, the art of intercourse," since, in short, it has been society that has humanized him, will he not, if he takes care for his footsteps, become more rather than less human even in this new and strident age?

He compares our own age with that of Shakespeare, "when an old world is passing away and a new world is coming in," and says that if we would show our human quality in this new age we must measure ourselves by the tasks it sets us: "Our ideals broaden to suit the wide day in which we live. We crave not cloistered virtue—it is impossible any longer to keep to the cloister—but a robust spirit that shall take the air in the great world, know men in all their kinds, choose its way amid the bustle with all self-possession, with wise genuineness, in calmness, and yet with the quick eye of interest and the quick pulse of power. It is again a day for Shakespeare's spirit—a day more various, more ardent, more provoking to valor and every large design, even than 'the spacious times of great Elizabeth,' when all the world seemed new; and if we cannot find another bard, come out of a new Warwickshire, to hold once more than mirror up to nature, it will not be because the stage is not set for him. The time is such a one as he might rejoice to look upon; and if we would serve it as it should be served, we should seek to be human after his wide-eyed sort."

The Empty Garden By Herbert Kaufman

Of course, there are storks, but you never see them bring the babies, until you're just so old.

When folks had big chimneys on their houses, instead of patent flues, they built their nests in plain sight. Your grandmother could look right out of her window and watch them on the next roof, standing for hours with leg tucked under wing.

As for fairies, they were everywhere, until the Smart Alecks came along and drove them back into the woods and fields.

Some of 'em were tattletales and kept track of fibs and pantry raids and the number of times you said you washed your ears (and didn't). But there were nice ones, too, who listened outside the window to carry your prayers up to God.

And how about the pixies that nuzzled the baby roses through the night, and the very, very busy little elves with buckets of green and yellow and pink flower paint—they gave the garden all its color.

Gnomes lived in the grass, hiding among the stalks, listening and peep-

ing for wrong words and acts, so as to tell what you did to the particular bird whose special business it was to keep your mother posted.

You didn't say then that there was no Santa Claus—you didn't dare: it would have been a whooper. Else how could Christmas wishes come true?—just answer that. Did he ever bring anybody a gift who denied his existence? You knew lots of boys and girls who wouldn't believe; and after that their mothers and fathers had to spend their own money to buy gifts. As if imitations were at all like the toys he made, or half as much fun!

Believing in storks and fairies and Santa Claus is a sort of training for believing in God—after a while you understand things without needing proof.

It's called Faith. Don't destroy it in a child.

Asphodel withers and dies where Doubt has sown her weeds. What has knowledge planted in your heart, where Faith once had a garden?

Havelock Ellis Discusses Morality In War

(By Havelock Ellis, Noted English Writer)

THERE are some idealistic persons who believe that morality and war are incompatible. War is bestial, they hold, war is devilish; in its presence it is absurd, almost farcical, to talk about morality. That would be so if morality meant the code, forever unattained, of the Sermon on the Mount. But there is not only the morality of Jesus, there is the morality of Mumbo Jumbo. In other words, and limiting ourselves to the narrower range of the civilized world, there is the morality of Machiavelli and Bismarck, and the morality of St. Francis and Tolstoy.

The fact is, as we so often forget, and sometimes we do not even know, morality is fundamentally custom, the mores, as it has been called, of a people. It is a body of conduct which is in constant motion, with an exalted advance guard which few can keep up with, and a debased rear guard, once called the black-guard, a name that has since acquired an appropriate significance. But in the substantial and central sense morality means the conduct of the main body of the community. Thus understood, it is clear that in our time war still comes into contact with morality. The pioneers may be ahead; the main body is in the thick of it.

That there really is a morality of war, and that the majority of civilized people have more or less in common a certain conventional code concerning the things which may or may not be done in war, has been very clearly seen during the present conflict. This moral code is often said to be based on international regulations and understandings. It certainly on the whole coincides with them. But it is the popular moral code which is fundamental, and international law is merely an attempt to enforce that morality.

The use of expanding bullets and poison gases, the poisoning of wells, the abuse of the Red Cross and the white flag, the destruction of churches and works of art, the infliction of cruel penalties on civilians who have not taken up arms—all such methods of warfare as these shock popular morality. They are on each side usually attributed to the enemy; they are seldom avowed, and only adopted in imitation of the enemy, with hesitation and some offense to the popular conscience, as we see in the case of poison gas, which was only used by the English after long delay and which the French still deny using. The general feeling about such methods, even when involving scientific skill, is that they are "barbarous."

As a matter of fact this charge of "barbarism" against those methods of warfare which shock our moral sense must not be taken too literally. The methods of real barbarians in war are not especially "barbarous." They have sometimes committed acts of cruelty which are revolting to us today, but for the most part the excesses of barbarous warfare have been looting and burning, together with more or less raping of women, and these excesses have been so frequent within the last century, and are still today, that they may as well be called "civilized" as "barbarous."

The sack of Rome by the Goths at the beginning of the fifth century made an immense impression on the ancient world as an unparalleled outrage. St. Augustine in his "City of God," written shortly afterward, eloquently described the horrors of that time. Yet today, in the new light of our own knowledge of what war may involve, the ways of the ancient Goths seem very innocent. We are expressly told that they spared the sacred Christian places, and the chief offenses brought against them seem to be looting and burning; yet the treasure they left untouched was vast and incalculable and we should be thankful indeed if any belligerent in the war of today inflicted as little injury on a conquered city as the Goths on Rome.

The vague rhetoric which the invasion inspired scarcely seems to be supported by definitely recorded facts, and there can be very little doubt that the devastation wrought in many old wars exists chiefly in the writings of rhetorical chroniclers whose imaginations were excited, as we may so often see among the journalists of today, by the rumor of atrocities which have never been committed. This is not to say that no devastation and cruelty have been perpetrated in ancient wars. It seems to be generally agreed that in the famous Thirty Years' War, which the Germans fought against each other, atrocities were the order of the day. We are constantly being

told, in respect of some episode of other of the war of today, that "nothing like it has been seen since the Thirty Years' War." But the writers who make this statement, with an off-hand air of familiar scholarship, never by any chance bring forward the evidence for this greater atrociousness of the Thirty Years' War, and while it is not possible for any one who has never studied that war to speak positively, one is inclined to suspect that this off-repeated allusion to the Thirty Years' War as the acme of military atrocity is merely a rhetorical flourish.

In any case, we know that not so many years after the Thirty Years' War Frederick the Great, who combined supreme military gifts with freedom from scruple in policy, and was at the same time a great representative German, declared that the ordinary citizen ought never to be aware that his country is at war. Nothing could show more clearly the military ideal, however imperfectly it may sometimes have been attained, of the old European world. Atrocities, whether regarded as permissible or as inevitable, certainly occurred. But for the most part wars were the concern of the privilege upper class; they were rendered necessary by the dynastic quarrels of monarchs and were carried out by a professional class with aristocratic traditions and a more or less scrupulous regard to ancient military etiquette.

There are many stories of the sufferings of the soldiery in old times, in the midst of abundance, on account of military respect for civilian property. The legend, if legend it is, of the French officer who politely requested the English officer opposite him to "fire first" shows how something of the ancient spirit of chivalry was still regarded as the accompaniment of warfare. It was an occupation which only incidentally concerned the ordinary citizen. The English, especially, protected by the sea and always living in open unfortified cities, have usually been able to preserve this indifference to the continental wars in which their Kings have constantly been engaged, and, as we see, even in the most unprotected, European countries and the most profoundly warlike, the great Frederick set forth precisely the same ideal of war.

The fact seems to be that while war is nowadays less chronic than of old, less prolonged, and less easily provoked, it is a serious fallacy to suppose that it is also less barbarous. We imagine that it must be so simply because we believe, on more or less plausible grounds, that our life generally is growing less barbarous and more civilized. But war by its very nature always means a relapse from civilization into barbarism, if not savagery. We may sympathize with the endeavor of the European soldiers of old to civilize warfare, and we may admire the remarkable extent to which they succeeded in doing so. But we cannot help feeling that their romantic and chivalrous notions of warfare were absurdly incongruous.

The world in general might have been content with that incongruity. But Germany, or more precisely Prussia, with its ancient genius for warfare, has in the present war taken the decisive step in initiating the abolition of that incongruity by placing warfare definitely on the basis of scientific barbarism. To do this, in a sense, we must remember, not a step backward, but a step forward. It involved the recognition of the fact that war is not a game to be played for its own sake by a professional caste, in accordance with fixed rules which it would be dishonorable to break, but a method, carried out by the whole organized manhood of the nation, of effectively attaining an end desired by the State.

If by the chivalrous method of old, which was indeed in large part still their own method in the previous Franco-German war, the Germans had resisted the temptation to violate the neutrality of Luxembourg and Belgium in order to rush behind the French defenses, and had battered instead at the gap of Belfort, they would have won the sympathy of the world, but they certainly would not have won the possession of the greater part of Belgium and a third part of France.

It has not alone been military instinct which has impelled Germany on the new course thus inaugurated. We see here the final outcome of a reaction against ancient Teutonic sentimentality which the insight of Goldwin Smith clearly discerned forty years ago. Humane sentiments and civilized traditions, under the molding hand of Prussian leaders

of Kultur, have been slowly but firmly subordinated to a political realism which, in the military sphere, means a masterly efficiency in the aim of crushing the foe by overwhelming force combined with panicky "frightfulness." In this conception that only is moral which served these ends. The horror which this "frightfulness" may be expected to arouse, even among neutral nations, is, from the German point of view, a tribute of homage.

The military reputation of Germany is so great in the world, and likely to remain so, whatever the issue of the present war, that we are here faced by a grave critical issue which concerns the future of the whole world. The conduct of wars has been transformed: before our very eyes. In any future war the example of Germany will be held to consecrate the new methods, and the belligerents who are not inclined to accept the supreme authority of Germany may yet be forced in their own interests to act in accordance with it.

The mitigating influence of religion over warfare has long ceased to be exercised, for the International Catholic Church no longer possesses the power to exert such influence, while the national Protestant churches are just as bellicose as their flocks. Now we see the influence of morality over warfare similarly tending to disappear. Henceforth, it seems, we have to reckon with a conception of war which accounts it a function of the supreme State, standing above morality and therefore able to wage war independently of morality. Necessity—the necessity of scientific effectiveness—becomes the sole criterion of right and wrong.

When we look back from the standpoint of knowledge which we have reached in the present war to the notions which prevailed in the past, they seem to us hollow and even childish. Seventy years ago Buckle in his "History of Civilization" stated complacently that only ignorant and unintellectual nations any longer cherished ideals of war. His statement was part of the truth. It is true, for instance, that France is now the most anti-military of nations, though once the most military of all. But, we see, it is only part of the truth. The very fact, which Buckle himself pointed out, that efficiency has in modern times taken the place of morality in the conduct of affairs, offers a new foundation for war when war is urged on scientific principle for the purpose of rendering effective the claims of State policy. Today we see that it is not sufficient for a nation to cultivate knowledge and become intellectual, in the expectation that war will automatically go out of fashion. It is quite possible to become very scientific, most relentlessly intellectual, and on that foundation to build up ideals of warfare much more barbarous than those of Assyria.

The conclusion seems to be that we are today entering on an era in which war will not only flourish as vigorously as in the past, although not in so chronic a form, but with an altogether new ferocity and ruthlessness, with a vastly increased power of destruction, and on a scale of extent and intensity involving an injury to civilization and humanity which no wars of the past ever perpetrated. Moreover, this state of things imposes on the nations which have hitherto, by their temper, their position, or their small size, regarded themselves as nationally neutral, a new burden of armament in order to insure that neutrality. It has been proclaimed on both sides that this war is a war to destroy militarism. But the disappearance of a militarism that is only destroyed by a great militarism offers no guarantee at all for any triumph of civilization or humanity.

What, then, are we to do? It seems clear that we have to recognize that our intellectual leaders of old, who declared that to insure the disappearance of war we have but to sit still and fold our hands while we watch the beneficent growth of science and intellect, were grievously mistaken. War is still one of the active factors of modern life, though by no means the only factor which it is in our power to grasp and direct. By our energetic effort the world can be molded. It is the concern of all of us, and especially of those nations which are strong enough and enlightened enough to take a leading part in human affairs, to work toward the initiation and the organization of this immense effort. In so far as the great war of today acts as a spur to such effort it will not have been an unmixed calamity.

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Leisure HourThe War And The Birth Rate
Part I.

By Woods Hutchinson, M. D. The horrible "curtain of fire" which can be poured into and stretched over the hostile trenches, until every square foot of the ground has

been smashed and pulverized as if by gigantic trip-hammers, would seem to spell absolute annihilation for every living thing that falls under its deadly shadow.

The literal tons of both ammunition and explosive projectiles fired in the course of single day's battle; the significant fact, for instance, that a modern army requires at least one double-track railroad in perfect working order and run to its full train capacity to supply it with ammunition alone, would look as if the slaughter produced by this avalanche of metal would exceed anything ever dreamed of before.

But when we come down to the actual cold figures of killed and wounded, we find ourselves most happily disappointed in this shuddering expectation.

With all its thunder and sputter and scientific frightfulness, the death storm which is now raging half over the world is not killing any larger percentage of the men on the firing line than did the cruder and simpler methods of fifty or a hundred years ago, and far less than those of two hundred or three hundred years ago.

In Complete Returns
Of course, the returns are still far from complete, and none of the belligerents are, to say the least of it, overstating their losses, but slaughter by tens of thousands has become such a commonplace that most of the war departments have become calloused and poet their list of casualties almost as coolly and as much a matter of course as if they

were baseball scores or stock market quotations.

The latest compilation from all official sources on both sides, corrected and checked by experts according to the known probabilities, shows a total of lives lost, killed outright, of something like a million and three-quarters.

A Peculiar Fact

This is enough to stagger belief and defy realization in the mass, but the warring nations claim to have over twenty million men actually in the field, and as this demon's game has disgraced the earth nineteen months and long ago celebrated its first birthday in hell, this makes only a loss of about six per cent per annum, only a little higher than that of our own Civil War, so that the risk to the individual soldier is scarcely more than it was at Gettysburg or Antietam.

So far as we are able to see at present the individual soldier's chances of being killed are about the same in this war as they were in the Civil War, and a little greater than they were in the Franco-Prussian or the Russo-Japanese and the Boer wars, all of which averaged about 4 per cent per annum.

As to the prospects of this war's effects upon the future of the nations involved, the mathematical probabilities are in one sense reassuring, although in another disquieting.

Even adding fifty per cent for good measure to the known casualties and making the loss of the five greatest nations involved a million and a half a year, this actually represents only one-fifth of the babies born during

that period! And after deducting the deaths for the year, the net gain of these three hundred and eighty millions of people would be in the neighborhood of two million souls, or

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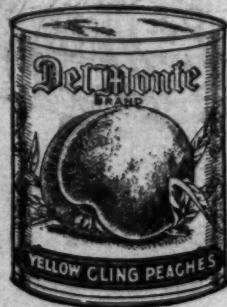
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VON PAPEN'S AIDE GOES TO U. S. TO CONFESS

Capt. von der Goltz from London to Bare Plots to Blow Up Canadian Bridges

New York, March 30.—Captain Horst von der Goltz, the secret agent of the German government, who has confessed that he acted as the go-between between Captain von Papen and the men who were engaged to dynamite Canadian railroad bridges, and who afterward escaped to Europe under a passport made out in the name of Bridgeman W. Taylor, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner Finland in charge of detective sergeant Brust of Scotland Yard.

After giving his testimony to the department of Justice, which will probably require about three months, von der Goltz will be taken back to England and detained in prison until the war is over. At first it was intended that he should be landed here as a prisoner under an extradition warrant charging him with obtaining a passport under a false name, but this plan was abandoned because his evidence is wanted in Washington.

Before the prisoner was sent out of England an agreement was made between the State department at Washington and the Foreign Office in London that von der Goltz should not be "kidnapped" during his stay in this country, and that he should be treated with courtesy and returned safely to England.

He expressed the hope that some of his powerful friends in this country would contrive to spirit him away, so that he would not have to return to the grim English prisons at Brixton and Reading, where he has spent many weary months.

Smartly Dressed, Wears Monocle

The German government agent or spy, smartly dressed and wearing a monocle, was taken from the Finland when she arrived at her pier, at the foot of West Twenty-second Street, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning by officers from the department of Justice, and his guardian, Brust, but he was not handcuffed. He was taken first to the British consulate, at 8 Whitehall Street, where, after a brief consultation with consul-general Clive Bayley and others he was conducted to the department of Justice bureau in the Park Row Building.

Captain von der Goltz, whose age is given as 32, looks younger and is younger by some years. He is not related to Field Marshal von der Goltz, the military commander of Constantinople, and that may not be his right name, but it is the name by which he has been known during his official career in Germany, Mexico, and the United States. He was known as Bridgeman W. Taylor in London when he arrived there in November, 1914.

When the Finland left Liverpool on Saturday, March 18, there was a

rumor current among the first cabin passengers that a German spy was on board on his way to give evidence in Washington. After two days' discussion the passengers fixed upon a stolid cloth manufacturer from Paisley as the spy, and a liner merchant from Belfast as the officer who was in charge of the prisoner.

Death or Testimony His Alternative

No one suspected that the tall, fair young man with a monocle who wore a brown corduroy Norfolk jacket with a red and white check lining and slouch hat, was the German spy, or that the tall man in check suit who played deck quills in the second cabin was Detective Sergeant Brust of Scotland Yard, who lived in the same cabin with his prisoner.

To a correspondent of The New York Times who was on board the Finland von der Goltz readily admitted that he was the man who was arrested in London as Bridgeman W. Taylor. He said his appearance as a witness was his only alternative to save his life. If he had refused he expected to be taken to the Tower of London and shot. The German government agent refused to give an interview during the voyage about his connection with the plots, but The Times correspondent learned many details about von der Goltz's career as a soldier of fortune and as an emissary of the German government.

In June, 1913, he was serving as a captain in Carranza's army in Chihuahua City and at the instigation of German consul Kuch he was arrested and sentenced to be shot by order of General Mercado. Von der Goltz sent word to General Chao who commanded the Villa forces outside the city, and Chao wrote a letter to General Mercado promising to capture the city and hang the General in the market place if von der Goltz was harmed. Three times von der Goltz was taken out and placed against a wall for the firing squad. After half an hour's delay each time he was escorted back to his prison.

On September 2, 1913, consul Kuch received orders to obtain the spy's release and he was ordered to go to Los Angeles, where an attempt was made upon his life in November at night outside one of the banks, the windows of which were smashed by bullets.

Von der Goltz escaped unhurt and as he could not have his assailant arrested because of his own position, the police locked him up on the charge of firing a revolver in the streets. Von der Goltz believed that both his arrest in Chihuahua with the sentence of death, and the attempt to shoot him in Los Angeles were at the instigation of the German government.

At that time German financiers in Mexico were spending large sums of money for the cause of Huerta, then involved in disputes with the United States.

Fought in Carranza's Army

Von der Goltz went back to Carranza's army and took part in the battles of Torreon, Ojinaga, San Pedro, Zuatecas, and other battles until July, 1914, when the Germans changed front and began to support Villa.

Just before the European war started he was sent for by consul Kuch at Chihuahua, who appeared most friendly, and who, after apologizing for the wrong he had done

him, instructed von der Goltz to go to Washington, where he met von Papen and where, according to information the government has, the series of plots concerning Canada was arranged.

At first the idea was to seize Jamaica, in the West Indies, with the Karlsruhe and other cruisers and hold it as long as possible, but this plan was vetoed by Count von Bernstorff. Then it was decided to start a revolution in Canada under the cry of annexation to the United States, according to portions of von der Goltz tale. Arms were to be sent from Mexico, and by dynamiting the bridges it was thought the Canadian expeditionary troops would be prevented from leaving for England.

The Canadian plot miscarried through the delay of one of the agents, said to be a lawyer in Buffalo, who waited until it was too late. Von der Goltz had been instructed to await further orders from this man and, as they did not come, he could not go ahead.

The men from whom von der Goltz received all his diagrams and plans for dynamiting bridges and railroads in Canada and to whom he paid over money were all Irishmen, embittered by their traditional antipathy against England, upon which Germany had relied.

On September 24, 1914, the captain returned to New York and he soon noticed that he was being watched by Federal officers. He mentioned this to captain von Papen, who told him not to be alarmed, as the officers of the department of Justice had orders from the State department not to molest him.

Travelled on False Passport

The German consul at Baltimore obtained a passport made out in the fictitious name of Bridgeman W. Taylor and signed by Secretary of State Bryan, which enabled von der Goltz to leave New York on the Italian liner Duca d'Aosta on October 3, 1914. On his arrival in Genoa he went at once to Berlin, via Ala and Munich, and was instructed by his Government to proceed to England to do certain work. When the captain requested to be sent back to active service in the field he was reminded that there was a place called Glatz, and that it was either the fortress or London. He chose the latter course.

He landed there via Rotterdam, on November 4 and went to an obscure hotel, where he registered as Taylor, professing to be an American railroad engineer.

On the morning November 6 he was recognized in the street by a Russian spy from Petrograd and knew that he would be arrested as he could not get away. The same afternoon he went boldly to the Foreign Office and offered his services to the British government as a spy, and gave the officials information about Zeppelins and submarines which served as a blind but was worthless so far as injuring the German government was concerned.

On the night of November 7, according to the spy's own remarkable tale, he spent some hours eating two pounds of incriminating papers which he did not dare burn in the grate or take out into the street. He described it later to a friend as the toughest meal he ever had consumed.

On the 8th, Taylor, as he was then called, was arrested by order of the Naval intelligence department and kept at Bow Street police station for eight days. The English police found nothing upon him except a paper

signed by General Raoul Madero, giving him six months' leave of absence from the Mexican Federal Army, which could be extended.

Then he was taken before a magistrate on the charge of being a German at large without having registered himself and sentenced to six months' hard labor at Pentonville Prison. While there he was kept in solitary confinement and was made to sew bags and carry coals. The food was of the poorest, and consisted of beans, soup, potatoes and fat bacon, with a dash of New Zealand mutton occasionally. His beard grew six inches long and he wore the prison garb, but he still kept his monocle.

In June, 1915, the spy was transferred to Brixton Prison, although his time was up, and kept in solitary confinement with other political prisoners. In August, after repeated protests, the prisoners were allowed to converse with each other one hour each day.

From Brixton he was sent to Reading Gaol, made famous by Oscar Wilde's poem, and was there when von Papen's papers fell into the hands of the British last January. Up to that time the government officials had failed in getting a clue to von der Goltz's real identity.

Directly his identity was disclosed the German spy was taken to Lewis Jail, near Brighton, after being examined at Scotland Yard, and he remained there until March 13, when he was brought to Bow Street, in

London, and remained there while extradition papers were being made out to send him to New York on the Finland. The passport charge against him here was quashed on his arrival yesterday. Captain Offley, in charge of the local branch of the department of Justice Bureau of Investigation in New York, when asked what would be done with von der Goltz, said that the man was not under arrest, and that he was not wanted by the department of Justice.

"He may be questioned as to the manner in which he obtained his passport," captain Offley said, "but I do not think he can be prosecuted here for anything he has done. My men boarded the Finland on another mission, and met von der Goltz in the course of their duty. I believe that detective sergeant Brust is on a secret mission which I am not at liberty to divulge."

It has not been decided whether the English detective will remain here to take his prisoner back, or go to London and return later. Von der Goltz was handed over to the care of the department of Justice yesterday afternoon.

In November, 1913, he says, he rendered a service to the State department by stealing confidential papers relating to negotiations by Japan with Mexico to obtain a naval base on the Pacific Coast which were being carried by a Mexican secret agent from Mexico City to Tokyo.

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"This is the Corona Folding Typewriter"

Weights only six pounds. It folds up. You can carry it in your grip, and wherever you go it's a time saver.

It has the modern Typewriter features: visible writing, two-color ribbon, universal keyboard, backspacer, aluminium frame, double carriage-release, mechanical typeguide, and ballbearing carriage.

The CORONA Folding Typewriter

is a practical little machine that you will find very useful for writing your personal letters and confidential reports at home or in the office.

Costs but half the price of a big machine

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89-91 Rue Montauban

Tel. 322.

CHASED BY A CRUISER L.20 MADE FOR NORWAY

Dashed Against Hilltop And
Completely Wrecked; Second
Airship Brought Down

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Christiania, May 4.—The chief reason that the Zeppelin L.20 wished to land in Norway was because it was being chased across the North Sea by a French cruiser.

Stavanger, May 3.—Passing Sand Ness, five or six of the crew of the Zeppelin L.20 jumped out into the sea. Boats rescued the Commander and a seaman.

The air-ship was driven inland and dashed against a hilltop. The after-body was torn off and fell to the earth. More of the crew jumped out or were hurled out.

The air-ship rose a little and was driven on, but it soon broke in two and descended in Hafsir Firth. A torpedo-boat rescued three men who were still in the car. A fourth man jumped out shortly before the air-ship was driven ashore and completely destroyed.

London, May 4.—The Norwegian Government has interned the crew of the L.20.

The Admiralty announces that a British light-cruiser squadron, yesterday, destroyed a Zeppelin off the coast of Schleswig.

A newspaper correspondent on the north-east coast of England states that one of the Zeppelins engaged in the raid on the 2nd was apparently hit, as its movements were erratic. This probably was the L.20.

A telegram from Stavanger states that, as the L.20 was beginning to roll dangerously, owing to a strong wind, a detachment of soldiers fired at it at a distance of sixty yards. It exploded with a great detonation and burnt.

A telegram from Christiania states that the L.20 was one of the largest Zeppelins. When it struck a cliff, it broke in half and one of the gondolas was torn off.

Seven men fell out. Eight had previously jumped into the sea. Three remained on board the wrecked airship, including the Commander, who destroyed the engines, throwing parts over-board.

The Commander said that they left Germany at mid-day on Tuesday, made the journey to the coast of England and returned at night, but a storm drove them out of their course. Their petrol was nearly exhausted on Wednesday morning, when they sighted the Norwegian coast and decided to descend.

King Congratulates Loyal Irish Forces

Death Sentence on 15 Rebels Is
Committed to Jail; Fight
At Oranmore

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 4.—The King has telegraphed to General Sir John Maxwell: "Now that the lamentable outbreak is finally quelled, I wish to express to my gallant troops in Ireland, the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Dublin Metropolitan Police my deep sense of their whole-hearted devotion to duty and the spirit of self-sacrifice with which they have acted throughout."

Fifteen more Sinn Fein rebels have been sentenced to death, after trial by court-martial, but their sentences have been commuted by the Commander-in-Chief to ten years penal servitude. One death sentence was commuted to eight years penal servitude. Two rebels have been sentenced to ten years penal servitude. Other trials are proceeding.

Lord French reports that the situation in Ireland is quiet. The collection of arms in Dublin and the arrest of fugitive rebels progresses satisfactorily. A strict cordon is still maintained.

The rebels attacked the Police barracks at Oranmore, near Galway, but the police held out till relieved. The situation in the West Riding of Galway is well in hand and the rebels have been dispersed.

The south of Ireland is quiet and is steadily returning to normal conditions. Ulster is normal.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, is mentioned as Mr. Augustine Birrell's successor as Chief Secretary for Ireland. It is understood that Sir Matthew Nathan, Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Governor of Hong-kong 1903-07), has resigned and that other resignations are probable.

Charlie Chaplin and Marie Dressler In Record Film at The Apollo



Marie Dressler

Tillie's Punctured Romance, a comedy of the super-Keystone type, is coming for a run at the Apollo theater beginning Thursday. The production of this film was a radical departure in movie circles. It had been said that a comedy of more than two reels would not be a success because the laughter of an audience could not be sustained for a longer period.

Mack Bennett, discoverer of the Keystone type of comedy, didn't believe this. Out of his skepticism grew this film, the first six-reel comedy ever produced. The picture represents the farthest north in comedy production. It was largely due to the success of the picture that Charlie Chaplin sprang into international fame and the effects are still seen in the managers who are treading on each other's toes to offer him salaries that look like figures from a war contract.

To clinch the success of the picture

ture Bennett secured the services of Marie Dressler, one of the largest and most popular of American comedienne, to lead the cast with Chaplin. Mabel Normand is the other star.

The heroine is Tillie, a large, formidable country girl, who, under the wiles of the villain Charlie, annexes her father's bank roll and runs away with the dastard to the city. There they are pursued by Mabel, Charlie's city girl. After getting tipsy on wine Tillie is deserted by the villain (Curse him!). Meanwhile, news is received that Tillie is the sole heir of Millionaire Banks. This news changes the heart of the villain, who goes back, marries Tillie and moves with her into the millionaire's mansion. Later the millionaire turns up during a grand ball and throws the couple into the street. The villain is finally unmasked (amid hisses of the audience) and Mabel and Tillie console each other as he is snaked away by the police.

The advertisement containing particulars of the dates, etc., for the run of this film will be found on Page 8, Magazine Section, of today's THE CHINA PRESS. Mike Newman who is well known throughout the east as manager of various attractions brought this film to town. He has a number of others of first-flight proportions and is organizing a circuit from India to Tientsin and Peking.

News Brevities

Special services are to be held at the Union Church, today, to mark the centenary of the founding of the American Bible Society, with particular reference to its many activities in China, where it has been long established and has always been foremost in mission work. At the morning service, at 11 a.m., the preacher will be the Rev. C. E. Darwent and the offering will be given to the funds of the Society. There will be another special service at 6 p.m., with a collection on behalf of the Chinese Tract Society.

Because of the closing of the British Supreme Court during the races, the suit of M. Odanska against S. S. Karanjs has been adjourned until next Thursday.

Mrs. M. A. Basset, whose late husband was for many years con-

nected with the Kailan Mining Administration, has returned from America and is staying at the Kailan Hotel. Mrs. Basset is interested in spreading the Montessori system of educating children, having graduated under that lady's personal tuition at the training course held at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Mrs. Basset proposes to conduct a training course for all those interested in child welfare during the months of June to September, and also expects to open a school for Chinese children. In the autumn one of Dr. Montessori's best teachers is to come to Shanghai to open a school for foreign children.

The Shanghai Women's Christian Temperance Union is planning an interesting musical program for the Garden Party on May 12 at 75 Route Vallon. There will be selections on the piano and violin, vocal solos, whistling, and a chorus of boys and girls from the American School under the special supervision of Miss Adams. The following have already consented to take part in the program: Mrs. Armistead and Miss Jansen, Mr. W. J. Haynes, Miss Fitch and Mrs. Ashley.

Word has been received here that Mr. Felix Ribeiro, of Yokohama and Mr. Boaventura Botelho, of Kobe, are collecting signatures for a memorial to be sent to Macao, signifying the adherence of the Portuguese community of Japan to the movement of protest against the recent steps taken by the Portuguese Consul in Shanghai. This petition will be forwarded to Mr. Francisco da Silva, chairman of the Macao Municipal Council. Another protest from the Portuguese in Japan has recently been sent to Lisbon.

THE HYPOCRITES ARE COMING



RIGHT AWAY FOR HEALTH

thanks to the

SOAP AND SAFEGUARD

LIFEBUOY SOAP

When the Boys go back to school they will not forget the lessons taught at home by force of example. They will not forget that habit good for health which parents always encourage. At school, as at home, they will wash with Lifebuoy Soap—bathe with it—shampoo with it.

And school authorities, like parents, will encourage the use of Lifebuoy Soap, because it destroys the germs and microbes of those diseases so prevalent in school life. The pleasant odour of Health pervades each tablet of Lifebuoy Soap. It is good and pleasant to use.

MORE THAN SOAP
YET COSTS NO MORE.

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Electric Motor

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Advice will be willingly supplied free, by the Electricity department on the electrification of Mills and Factories.

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Municipal Electricity Department
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DAHL'S MILK CO.
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Sole Agents,
O. THORESEN

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and are fond of
Dancing
should visit the

Restaurant R. N.

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at \$2.00 each
Captive Golf Ball
at \$1.00 each, \$11.00 per doz
Braid's Special Ball
at \$1.25 each, \$14.40 per doz
Spalding Midget Ball
at \$1.20 each, \$13.80 per doz
Arch Colonel Golf Ball

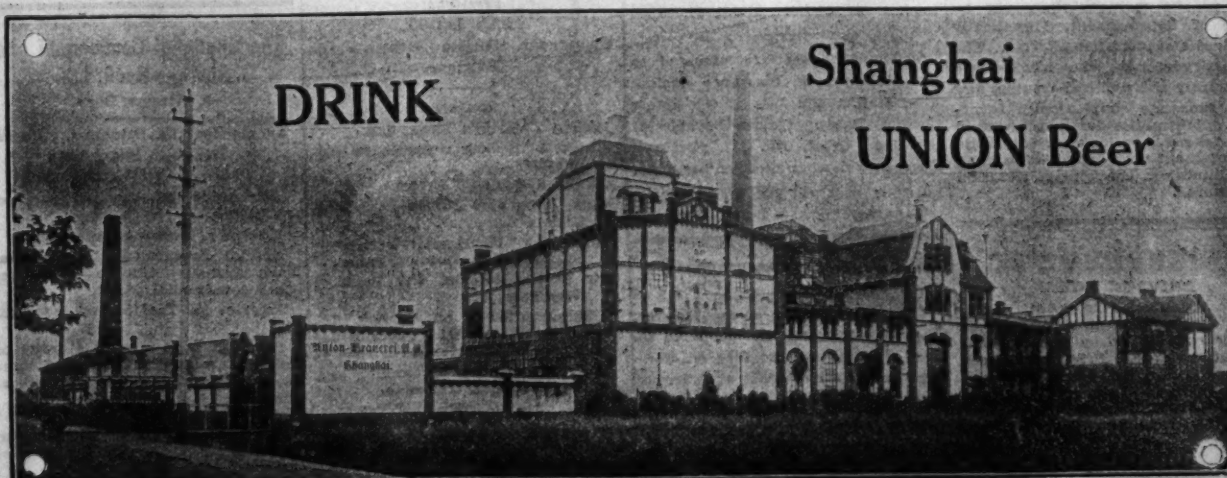
NEW STOCK Golofina Cigars

Perfectos
Cabinet Extras
Bouquet Finos
Brevas

CAN NOW BE PURCHASED AT

Astor House	Palace Hotel and Annex	Carlton Cafe
Kelly & Walsh	A. S. Watson & Co.	Shepherds Cafe
Tabaqueria Filipina	Wing Tai & Co.	Quan Yuen & Co.
	Dong Tai & Co.	

**A Good Opportunity to stock up for
Race Week**



FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 6, 1916.
Money and Bullion
Mex. Dollars: Market rates: 72.30
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...
Bar Silver 1922
Sovereigns:
buying rate, @ 3-3 1/2—Tls. 6.00
Exch. @ 72 1/2—Mex. ... 3.27
Peking Bar 310
Native Interest 04

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver 37d.
Bank rate of discount 5%
Market rate of discount:—
3 m-a %
4 m-a %
6 m-a %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-a
Ex. Paris on London Fr. 28.28
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. 47 1/2
Consols 1

Exchange Closing Quotations
London T.T. 3-3 1/2
London Demand 3-3 1/2
India T.T. 24 1/2
Paris T.T. 48 1/2
New York T.T. 78 1/2
New York Demand 78 1/2
Hongkong T.T. 71 1/2
Japan T.T. 64
Batavia T.T. 187

Banks' Buying Rates
London 4 m-a. Dcts. 3-4 1/2
London 4 m-a. Dcts. 3-5
London 6 m-a. Dcts. 3-5 1/2
London 6 m-a. Dcts. 3-5 1/2
Paris 4 m-a. Dcts. 81 1/2
New York 4 m-a. Dcts. 81 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EX-
CHANGE FOR MAY
\$1 Hk. Tls. 5.66
Hk. Tls. 1—France 4.18
" 1—Germany 4.09
Hk. Tls. 1—Hk. Tls. 1.20
" 1—Rupees 2.63
" 1—Roubles 2.73
" 1—Mex. \$ 1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)
Mexican Dollars, 72.30
Chinese Dollars, 72.25
On Peking, Demand, 105 1/2
On Tientsin, Demand, 105 1/2
On Newchwang, Demand, 80
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/2
On Chungking, Demand, 116 1/2
On Nanchang, Demand, 72 1/2
On Foochow, Demand, 95 1/2
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/2
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in
small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in
Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in
Canton (997) Taels, —
May 6, 1916.

Stock Exchange

Shanghai, May 6, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
Anglo Javns Tls. 9.00
Zhangbe Tls. 6.00
Zhangbe Tls. 5.75
Langkat Tls. 25.00
Telephone Tls. 96.00

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service
London, May 4.—According to the
Bank of England returns, the pro-
portion of reserve to liabilities is 21
per cent. The bank rate of discount
is 6 per cent.

LOCAL SHARE MARKET

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write
as follows in their weekly share
market report:—
Share business has continued at
a very low ebb, and the volume of
transactions has been very small.
The tendency towards lower rates
has been still further pronounced,
and at the moment there are no
signs of improvement. Practically
all classes of stock are affected. The
factors governing the market are
apparently the political trouble, and
high exchange coupled with favor-
able opportunities for investment in
War Loans. We look for very little
improvement until confidence among
the Chinese in the general situation
is restored.

"BICKERTON'S"

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102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven
minutes from Bund by tram, which
stop at the door. Strictly first-class
cuisine under the personal super-
vision of the proprietress. 60 rooms,
separate baths, with hot and cold
water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

Correspondence

Soy Chee Co's Meeting
Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Dear Sir,—At the Annual General
Meeting of the Soy Chee Co. the
Chairman stated that the total re-
muneration of the late General
Managers averaged Tls. \$5,561 in four
years. I wish to point out that this
figure is wrong and unless corrected
may mislead the shareholders and
general public.

The total remuneration due to
(i.e. claimable by) the General
Managers averaged for the last four
years Tls. 41,841. The following are
the exact figures taken from the
Annual Accounts or supplied by the
Chairman at the meeting:—
10% Office 1% on Total
profits Expenses sales
Tls. Tls. Tls. Tls.
1911 2,004 5,000 20,666 27,670
1912 16,294 5,000 32,523 54,446
1913 18,584 5,000 21,513 45,097
1914 4,130 5,000 31,022 40,152

Total remuneration four
years Tls. 167,365
Average annual total re-
muneration Tls. 41,841
(Dividends paid: 1911, nil; 1912, Tls.
100,000; 1913, Tls. 130,000; 1914 nil.)
The refund from the Comprode
and General Managers amounted to
Tls. 22,258, of which the Comprode
contributed Tls. 10,000 and the General
Managers Tls. 12,258. After allowing
for the latter refund, the total re-
muneration actually received by the
General Managers for the four years
was Tls. 155,107 and the average per
year was Tls. \$5,776.

I wish to point out that the
Auditor's Report was not read at the
meeting as called or by the Companies
Ordinance. No doubt this omission
was due to forgetfulness.
Yours etc.
Frank H. Crossley,
Shanghai, May 6, 1916.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF

INTEREST, GRANTED ON

APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,

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The China Mutual Life Insurance

Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong

Ordinances.

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Paid Up Capital Tls. 50,000

A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment

and Annuity Policies at current rates.

Assurance Fund

(31-3-15) Tls. 9,069,647.72

Assurances in force exceed

Tls. 31,700,000

Head Office—SHANGHAI

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Assurance Co., Ltd.

AND

The Venus Life Assurance

Ltd. Co.,

Chairman: Mr. Teng Shao-yi

Head Office: Shanghai.

Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine LIFE

Capital \$1,200,000. Capital \$1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to

grant policies of Insurance against

Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest

Current Rates. Claims Payable at

the Head Office, No. 127, Saichuen

Road, as well as at all other Branches.

Lo SUN, YES TSU-CHEN,

Manager. Manager.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for

Chartered Bank of

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China

Incorporated by Royal Charter,

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Capital £1,200,000

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Yokohama

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twelve months and shorter periods

at rates to be ascertained on applica-

tion.

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Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

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Reserves 48,000,000

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Canton Mongtze Singapore

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Pondichery Peking Tourane

Haiphong Papeete

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Credit Lyonnais.

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approved securities and receives

deposits on current and fixed deposits

according to arrangement.

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Filiale de la Societe Generale de

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Societe Anonyme

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President:

JEAN JADOT,

Gouverneur Societe Generale de

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BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Bel-

gique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir

National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of

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cording to arrangements.

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Silver 18,000,000

..... \$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Pro-

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A. G. STEPHEN,

Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

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Reserve Fund 25,000,000

Kope. Tls.

Capital contributed by the

Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

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London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.O.

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Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Changchun Harbin Tientsin

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	\$695 B.
Chartered	253
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	2
Cathay, pref.	6
Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$426 B.
North China	175.
Union of Canton	\$945.
Yangtze	\$285
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$158
Hongkong Fire	\$395 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 125.
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 125.
"Shell"	97s. 6d. S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50.
Kochien	Tls. 20 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 12 1/2
Oriental Cons.	35s.
Philippine	Tls. 2 S.
Raub	Tls. 2.90 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$120 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 82.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 1/2
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 96
Hongkong Wharf	\$78 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 100 S.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 100 S.
Welshland Land	Tls. 3
Central Land	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 52 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wa	Tls. 134
B-wa Pref.	Tls. 112 1/2
International	Tls. 75 1/2
International Pref.	Tls. 76
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70.
Soy Chee	Tls. 34.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 99
Kung Yik	Tls. 5
Yangtze	Tls. 5
Yangtze Pref.	Tls. 106.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br.	\$95 N.
Butler Flour	Tls. 25 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	\$111 S.
Green Island	\$9.70 B.
Lakeview	Tls. 25 S.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	\$14 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$60.
Lane, Crawford	\$109
Moutrie	\$88.
Watson	\$7.10 B.
Weeks	\$19 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Amber	Tls. 15 1/2
Amber-Java	Tls. 2.10
Amber-Dutch	Tls. 9 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 46.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.80 S.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 6 1/2
Bute	Tls. 2.
Chenow United	Tls. 2.
Chempedak	Tls. 17.
Cheng	Tls. 4 1/2
Consolidated	Tls. 3.10 B.
Domination	Tls. 11 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 11
Java Consolidated	Tls. 25.
Kamunting	Tls. 9.
Kapala	Tls. 1 1/2
Kapalang	Tls. 20.
Kuran	Tls. 18 1/2
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 11 1/2
Kroewok Java	Tls. 20
Padang	Tls. 18.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 15
Permatas	Tls. 7.
Repah	Tls. 1.45
Samsang	Tls. 1 1/2
Seokee	Tls. 10 1/2
Semambu	Tls. 2.10
Senawang	Tls. 23.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.40
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
Shal Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.90 B.
Sungai	Tls. 3
Sungai Durian	Tls. 14
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8 S.
Shal Kelantan	Tls. 1 1/2
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.30
Talping	Tls. 3.15
Tanah Merah	Tls. 29
Tebong	Tls. 2.60
Ulobri	Tls. 6 B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 102 B.
Cully Dairy	Tls. 19.
Shal Elec. and Ass.	\$3 N.
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 94
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shal Telephone	Tls. 96 S.
Shal Waterworks	Tls. 288 1/2
S. Sellers, Sa., Sale	B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for May 5 was 130 tons."

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., Ltd., write as follows in their weekly market report:—

The political situation in China, as a cause of the wretched demand for imports, has now been entirely set aside by the native mercantile community in favor of the silver position. The rapid daily appreciation of the metal has undoubtedly caused orders from the interior to be held up, and this is likely to continue to be the tendency so long as the basis of replacing values declines with the rising exchange, no matter what the statistical position of stocks may be. The tea and silk seasons are commencing very shortly, and in the former alone, if, as seems likely, the Russian market should buy about eighty per cent. of the crop as it did last year, thereby drawing something over thirty million taels worth of export bills, the position of silver out here would become even more acute than it is reported to be at home, as the total stock of silver here is only about thirty-three million taels in specie and bars, and twenty million dollars, while from present appearance the chance of a demand in imports coming to the rescue in time seems remote.

Piece Goods

Grey Shirtings Generally.—Two retail transactions in 12 lbs. 36 inches are all we have to report, viz., Soldier at Tls. 5.25, and Fish and Boat at Tls. 4.95.

At the auctions the tone for all Shirtings was on the whole steady to firm, except for 8 1/2 lbs. cloths which declined a few candareens.

White Shirtings.—A few purchases for Hankow are reported in the following: Gold Nine Horses at Tls. 6.60, Mandarin at Tls. 5.47 1/2, and Two Butterflies at Tls. 5.20.

At auction prices fell away sharply, the average decline being about three mace a piece.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—There has been no business except at auction, where all goods suffered a substantial decline in price.

Cotton.—With the phenomenal advance in silver it is not surprising that our market for the local staple continues depressed and dull with a weakening tendency. Quotations remain merely nominal, as follows:

Tungchow Tls. 22.25 to Tls. 22.75, Steam Ginned Tls. 21.50, Four Chop Tls. 21.50, Ordinary Shanghai Tls. 21.00 to Tls. 21.50, Honan Cotton can be had at Tls. 19.50, Shensi at Tls. 22.00.

Liverpool quotations are cabled by Reuter as follows: Middling American at 8.09d., Egyptian at 11.08d. and Bengals at 6.00d. per lb.

Cotton Yarn

Local Yarn.—A jump in silver from 33d. to 37 1/2d. has not been a factor to improve the condition of our local spinnings. Our market is dull. A few transactions to the Szechuen merchants are said to have been made, particulars of which have not been made public.

Indian Yarn.—A fair business has again been done at between two to four taels per bale below last prices. No. 10's—100 Bales Apollo (Ring) at Tls. 70.00, 200 Bales Britannia (Ring) at Tls. 72.50, 100 Bales Three Goats at Tls. 72.50 and 50 Bales Vase at Tls. 72.50.

No. 12's—200 Bales China at Tls. 74.00, 250 Bales Currumbay at Tls. 74.75, 100 Bales Elphinstone at Tls. 73.75, 50 Bales Fulzibuy at Tls. 76.00, 500 Bales Herald Office at Tls. 75.00, 100 Bales Moon at Tls. 75.00. No. 16's—50 Bales Swan Mills at Tls. 82.50.

Cotton Market Report

Messrs. Spunt and Rosenfeld write as follows in their weekly cotton market report:—

China Cotton.—Since our last circular was issued our market remains dull and demoralized and though a small business is recorded, yet prices have declined further and close dull. Since the 4th ult. the Cotton market has declined over Tls. 4 1/2 per picul and while present prices for local Cotton may appear rather tempting today, however, same is rather high when compared on a parity with the prices ruling for Indian Cotton. While it is impossible to forecast the trend of the market in the near future, we believe that with silver remaining steady, moderate purchases on every decline would seem warrantable. Tone of the market is dull.

Liverpool:—Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown 11.12 Price of Fine M. C. Bengal 5.85 Price of Mid-Americans 7.95 Price of Mid-Americans last reported 7.87 Tone of market, steady. New York Market:—Price of Mid-American, Oct. 12.43 Price of Mid-American, Oct. 12.56 Tone of market, firm. Indian Market:—(June-July shipment) Broach Rs. 48 1/2 Hinganghat Rs. 47 Yotmal Rs. 46 St. F. Bengal Rs. 38 Akola and Nagpur Rs. 43 1/2 Tone of market, firm.

EXPECT STEEL RUSH
TO STAY AFTER WAR

Peace Talk Has Little Effect On The Market—Domestic Buying Increases

Pittsburgh, March 25.—Embargoes by Eastern railroads, lack of ocean freights, and the general high price of steel and iron have caused a decline in the demand for export. Domestic buying has increased proportionately which has prevented a falling off in demand. Further price advances are anticipated. Unless financiers call a halt on exploitation at home there will seemingly be a continuance of the present rush should the war in Europe cease suddenly. The only effect peace talk has had on the market was on the cost of ferro-manganese. Buyers refused to commit themselves to pay \$175 a ton for forward delivery. Prompt ferro has sold as high as \$400 a ton.

The scramble for steel plates continues. Sales at 5c have been reported in the East. Pittsburgh plate makers are quoting around 2.75c, although the nominal quotation is 2.60c. Plate will probably go to 2.90c and 3c officially in the next thirty days. Contracts have been made with the large steel mills for approximately 200,000 tons of plates and shapes by shipbuilders for delivery in 1917. Shapes were contracted for at 2.60c, and plates at 2.90c.

It is becoming more evident that shipbuilding will not be affected by a cessation of hostilities in Europe. Every European nation, as well as the American people, will require increased ocean tonnage. The Standard Oil Company has contracted for two additional vessels with Pacific Coast yards. An Eastern shipyard will build another tanker. Most of the shipbuilding companies have orders to keep them busy the remainder of this year and far into 1917 with present orders. These will be no cancellations in this class of work.

Railroads have been hampered for lack of cars. The Pennsylvania Railroad is considering the building of 18,000 to 20,000 additional cars. The excessive high cost of cars has kept many of the smaller railroads out of the market. Railroads engaged in building their own cars have difficulty in placing orders for steel.

Railroads Begin Buying. One of the anomalies of the present market is the spread between standard rails and semi-finished steel. Standard rails are quoted on the basis of \$28 a ton. Steel billets and bars cannot be had for \$45 and \$50 a ton. Rails are a much higher finished product than billets and the specifications and inspections of rails are more severe than for billets and other forms of semi-finished steel. Before the present advance took place billets were selling at \$19 a ton and rails at \$28, a spread of \$9 a ton in favor of rails. With billets at \$45 and rails at \$28 there is a spread of \$17 a ton in the favor of billets. There is a tacit understanding between railroads and steel makers that rails are not to be advanced.

Railroads are placing orders for 1917 delivery of rails early this year. Already more than 500,000 tons have been contracted for. During the past week the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad distributed orders for 75,000 tons among Steel Corporation mills, the Maryland Steel Company and other companies. The Burlington has closed for 20,000 tons, the Chicago and Northwestern for 40,000 tons, the Santa Fe for 10,000, Atlantic Coast Line for 15,000, and other scattered orders will aggregate 25,000 tons additional. Inquiries indicate that this is merely the beginning of a large buying movement on the part of the railroads.

Under normal conditions the railroads of the country were counted on to take 60 per cent. of the steel tonnage. For a number of years they have been merely buying for daily needs. With the great railroad systems swamped with freight a change has taken place, and the year 1917 will probably see a revival of expenditures by railroads that will take up a large part of the tonnage now devoted to the manufacture of war material.

All the large building operations of the country are behind schedule owing to the lack of steel. Fabricators are offering premiums for prompt shipments. Eastern Pennsylvania mills are reaping a harvest at the expense of the builders. While ships are quoted by Pittsburgh mills at 2.45c, Eastern mills are asking 2.50c to 3c. Quite a number of projects have been abandoned because of excessive cost. Existing building operations cannot be finished short of six months.

April Rubber Outputs

The output of dry rubber from the Ulobri Rubber Company, Ltd. for the past month was 2,627 lbs.

DEMAND IN INDIA NOW
FOR JAPANESE BEER

War Causes Exports of Breweries To Make Large Increases

Efforts have been made in past years to sell Japanese beer in the Indian market, but these have not been successful, owing to the competition of German beer, and the long established demand for British stout, ale, porter, says the Japan advertiser. The amount of Japanese beer exported to India in recent few years has been insignificant.

Now the suspension of the supply from Germany and the decrease supply from other sources, owing to the shortage of shipping space, has called forth a keen demand for Japanese beer, and the export in 1915 reached 28,400 cases, whereas it was only 9,500 cases in 1914. Their destinations are as follows:

Karachi	1,700
Rangoon	12,000
Bombay	12,000
Culcutta	2,700
Total	28,000

The outlook for the present year is even more encouraging. The export last year in the first three months to India was about 3,600 cases, but this year about 10,000 cases were exported up to the end of March. The Dai Nippon Brewery Company alone exported about 8,500 cases. There is no special season for beer in India. It is in demand all the year round at about the same rate. It is reported that the future prospect of this market is very encouraging. With the disappearance of the German beer, the quality of Japanese beer has now been appreciated among the drinking people, and the price is thought reasonable.

It is possible that in a year or two, the annual export will reach 50,000 cases. The only difficulty at present is the scarcity of ships and the increase in freight. Prior to the war, the freight between Yokohama and Rangoon or Culcutta was about 7 yen per ton, but now it is between 9 and 10 yen, and it is between 17 and 18 yen in the case of extra free ships. Moreover, it is not often possible to obtain half the space desired. Such being the case, any progress to be made in immediate future will be made in spite of difficulties unless the shipping arrangement become satisfactory.

The total import of beer into India was before the war about 130,000 cases, of which the German beer made up about 50 per cent. The rest was supplied by the Netherlands, the United States, Austria, Sweden, Spain, and France in the order given. England supplied between 80,000 and 90,000 cases of stout, ale, and porter.



TSINGTAO BEER
Brewed by
THE ONLY BRITISH BREWERY
in the Far East

Selling Agents:

Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.

4, Foochow Road.

Telephone No. 16.

Lager Beer	48	Quarts	\$11.00
do.	72	Pints	11.50
Pilsener Beer	48	Quarts	12.50
do.	72	Pints	13.00

J. C. THOMSON, Acting Agent, Anglo-German Brewery Co., Ltd., 4b, Peking Road, Telephone 1651.

THE CHINA PRESS

Is printed on paper bought from
"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
Succrs. to OLOF WJLK & Co."
No. 6, Kiangse Road

Silk Market Report

Messrs. Wm. Little & Co., write as follows in their weekly Silk Market Report:—White Silk.—Needless to say we have no business to report. The curtailment of credits by the Native Banks added to the risk of sending dollars into the country is causing considerable anxiety to the Cocoon and Steam Filature hongs.

Export Season 1915-1916

Export Figures.
White Silk, to Europe &c., in picul Bales
White Silk, to America in " " "
Yellow Silk " " " " " " "
Steam Filatures " " " " " " "

	1913-1916			
	bales	bales	bales	
From 1st June to date,	24,850	13,768	38,613	
Against corresponding				
period White Silk, to				
Europe etc., in 80				
catty Bales White				
Silk, to America in				
picul Bales	1914	1915	11,820	14,742 26,562
	1913	1914	20,963	19,883 49,648
			1915	1916
				piculs

Settlements for Europe, &c., White Silk	12,400
Settlements for Europe, &c., Yellow Silk	13,900
Settlements for America, White Silk	12,700
Stock in Shanghai, White Silk	500
Yellow Silk	1,000
Visible Supply for season to date	40,700
Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk	500

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
London, May 4.—Today's rubber prices were as follows:—Plantation, First Latex.
Spot: 2s 9 1/4d. Paid.
July to December delivery: 2s 10 1/4d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Irregular.
Last quotation, London, May 3:
Spot: 2s 11d. to 2s 9 1/4d. Paid.
July to December delivery: 2s 11 1/4d. to 2s 10d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Flat, in the absence of American demand.
Total stocks in London and Liverpool: 9,405 tons.

China Mines Are Given
U.S. Army Coal Award

\$2.50 For Kailan Bituminous And
\$3.00 For Lump—Wise And
Co. Get Cement

Manila, April 8.—The contract for supplying the army with 60,000 tons of coal, and for which bids were opened on March 1, has been awarded to the Kailan Mining Administration with head offices at Tientsin, China. The contract calls for the delivery at Chinwangtao, China, the army to furnish the transportation, of this amount of coal, each ton to consist of 2,240 lbs.

The prices submitted by the Kailan Mining Administration for Kailan bituminous coal are \$2.50 per ton for lump coal and \$3.00 for washed nut coal. The contract provides that if any portion of the coal contracted should necessitate lightering, the contractor should receive \$0.50 for each ton thus lightered, provided that the amount does not exceed 15 per cent. of the total amount. Other bidders in this award were Madragal

and Co., and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, whose lowest price for delivery of Japan coal in Manila was P.13.75.
The cement contract has been awarded to Wise and company who bid on 45,000 barrels to be delivered at Chinwangtao. China, the army to furnish transportation, at the rate of \$1.625 per barrel.

AMUSEMENTS

THE APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for Three nights only, May 8th, 9th and 10th.

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

THE GREAT MYSTERY FILM SERIAL

Written by Arthur B. REEVE, the well-known novelist and the creator of "Craig Kennedy" stories.

Tomorrow night, Showing 5th and 6th Episodes, entitled:

"THE DOUBLE TRAP"

and

"THE HIDDEN VOICE"

Four Reels full of incidents and adventure

"WIFFLES PUTS HIS FOOT IN IT"

An amusing comedy, in Two Parts.

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE

Depicting latest events of interest

"GIDDY, GAY AND TICKLISH" Keystone Comedy.

THE APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for May 7th

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"THE DOCTOR'S DUTY"

A vivid and powerful story of human nature in two parts.

"THIEVES"

An American Drama, embodying exciting situations in two parts.

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE

No. 363

Depicting latest events of interest.

"WIFFLES MAKES A MUDDLE OF IT"

Another fine comic feature by the popular M. PRINCE.

"JUST NUTS"

A sparkling and hilarious American comedy, introducing a character of the Charlie Chaplin order.

"THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE NEVER DID RUN SMOOTH"

A delightful comedy by Andre Deed.

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT, SUNDAY, MAY 7th

New Programme

SHOWING

"THE SILENCE"

OF

"THE DEAD"

A Gaumont Masterpiece

In 4 parts

and

New Keystone Comedies

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 6th

HEWAN THOMPSON

OF

"ALADDIN" FAME

In New Comedy Songs

LYCEUM THEATRE

LAST PERFORMANCES

of
THE BANDMAN OPERA AND COMEDY CO.

Monday, May 8th

Special Repeat Performance of the Popular War Comedy.

"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME"

Tuesday, May 9th

The Great Gaiety Theatre Success.

"TONIGHT'S THE NIGHT"

Wednesday, May 10th

By Special Popular Request

"GRUMPY"

Thursday, May 11th

Grand Special Gala Performance in aid of the Shanghai Race Club War and Charity Fund, under the auspices of the Stewards and Members of the Shanghai Race Club.

A Special Variety Vaudeville Performance preceded by the Interesting one-act Play

"THE QUEEN'S MESSENGER"

Friday, May

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 8	9 P.M.	San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
9 P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.	
11	D.L.	New York	Indrawadi	Br.	B. & S.
19 P.M.	Seattle	Canada maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.	
21	1.00	Seattle	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
25	P.M.	Vancouver	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	P.M.	San Francisco	Florida	Br.	Dodwell
3 P.M.	San Francisco	Empress of Japan	Jap.	C. P. O. S.	
4	noon	Seattle	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
5	noon	Seattle	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12	noon	Seattle	Nautilus maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
16	P.M.	Vancouver	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	P.M.	Prisco, Japan, Honolulu	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
30	noon	San Francisco etc.	Hazel Dollar	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
2	noon	Seattle	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
2	noon	Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
1 P.M.	San Francisco etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 9 5.00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Hakui maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
9 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
10	Kobe, Yokohama	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10 5.00	Moji, Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12 3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	N. Y. K.
19 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
20	Kobe, Yokohama	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 7 D.L.	Liverpool	Ajax	Br.	B. & S.
8 D.L.	Genoa, London	Merionethshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
12 D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
15 9.30	Marseilles, London	Nankin	Br.	J. M. & Co.
15	Genoa	Montmouthshire	Br.	Glen Line
17 P.M.	London via Ports	Gleniffer	Br.	B. & S.
18 D.L.	London	Onia	Br.	B. & S.
19 P.M.	Marseilles	Portbos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
21 0.30	London via Cape	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
24 P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Cordillero	Fr.	Cie M. M.
28 7.00	London via Cape	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	London	City of Lincoln	Br.	S. Tones
29 9.30	Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	B. & S.
29 D.L.	London	Deucalion	Fr.	Cie M. M.
7 P.M.	Marseilles via Cape	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Cie M. M.
11 A.M.	Marseilles via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12 A.M.	Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	Cie M. M.
21 P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Br.	P. & O.
28 9.30	Marseilles etc.	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
29 9.30	Marseilles etc.	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 7 D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
8 4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
9 A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chiou	C.M.S.N. Co.	
9 A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
9 A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
9 P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
10	Takao, Formosa	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16 P.M.	Hongkong	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
26 6.00	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 6 10.00	Weihaei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
6 noon	Tsingtao	Risal maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
7 D.L.	Chinwangtao	Patriot	Br.	K. M. A.
9	Dalny, Tientsin, Dalny	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
9 5.30	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
12 8.30	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
12 3.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus.	H. V. F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 7 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
8 M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
9 M.N.	do	Loenyi	Br.	B. & S.
9 M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
10 M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
10 M.N.	do	Kinling	Br.	B. & S.
11 M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
11 M.N.	do	Taipei maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
12 M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
12 M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	B. & S.
12 M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
13 M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
13 M.N.	do	Nankin	Br.	N. K. K.
14 M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
15 M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
May 6	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	S.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
May 6	Chefoo	Koonshing	1333	Br.	J. M. & Co.	
May 6	Japan	Genzan maru	1140	Jap.	M. B. K.	
May 6	Hankow	Kiangyung	1495	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
May 6	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N. Y. K.	L.P.D.W.
May 6	Japan	Hakui maru	1434	Jap.	N. Y. K.	N. Y. K. W.
May 6	Japan	Alax	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
May 6	Fochow	Hsinfung	1306	Br.	B. & S.	
May 6	Newchwang	Yochow				

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 6 Hankow etc.	Changon	1280 Br.	Geddes & Co.		
6 Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	1390 Jap.	N. K. K.		
6 Fochow etc.	Sulwo	1391 Br.	Geddes & Co.		
6 Chinwangtao	Hsinchi	1335 Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.		
6 Tientsin	Atsuta maru	1847 Jap.	K. M. A.		
6 Japan	Risal maru	411 Jap.	S. M. R.		
6 Hongkong	Oni maru	2221 Jap.	N. Y. K.		
6 Ningpo	Nippon maru	3455 Jap.	A. T. Co.		
	Kiangyung	2012 Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.		

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 6 Hankow etc.	Kiangyung maru	1684 Jap.	N. K. K.		
6 Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	1491 Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.		

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B.I.	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am. cru.	9215	20	500	Day
P.O.B.I.	May 3	Cruise	Villalobos	Am. g.b.	620	8	90	Goss

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.
The French gunboats D. de la Guee and Decides, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Demodocus	Mar. 18
Eumaeus	Mar. 20
Fushimi Maru	Apr. 19
Glenstrae	Mar. 11
Hirano Maru	May 3
Hitachi Maru	Feb. 20
Iyo Maru	Mar. 5
Kanagawa Maru	Apr. 2
Kitano Maru	Apr. 2
Miyazaki Maru	Mar. 22
Neleus	Apr. 27
Nore	Mar. 26
Pingsuey	Mar. 1
Protestilaus	Mar. 2
Suwa Maru	Jan. 23
Teresias	Apr. 9
Tydeus	Jan. 16
Waimana	Feb. 13

For Marseilles, etc.

Amazona	Mar. 23
Atlantique	Mar. 5
Brianne River	Mar. 25
Polynesien	Mar. 29

For Rotterdam

Yeddo	May 5
-------	-------

For Bombay

Malta**	Apr. 3
Nagoya**	Apr. 17
Namur**	May 1

For Vancouver, etc.

Awa Maru	Apr. 23
Empress of Asia	Apr. 22
Kenkon Maru	May 4
Kumi Maru	Apr. 9
Manila Maru	Apr. 4
Monteagle	May 3
Sado Maru	Apr. 9
Nanking Maru	Apr. 29
Shidzuoka Maru	Apr. 30
Shimo Maru	Feb. 26
Yokohama Maru	Mar. 20

For New York

City of Baroda	Mar. 6
G. W. Fenwick	May 1
Indra	Feb. 7
Netherby Hall	Apr. 25
Et. Patrick	Feb. 27

For San Francisco, etc.

China	Apr. 26
Shinyo Maru	Mar. 17

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Antiochus	Apr. 8	June 3
Carmarthenshire	June 8	
Carnarvonshire	May 30	
Cyclops	Mar. 8	May 11
Deucalion	Feb. 27	May 20
Idomeneus	Mar. 25	May 15
Kamo Maru	Mar. 11	May 15
Katori Maru	Mar. 22	May 15
Laomedon	Dec. 18	May 15
Lycan	Mar. 11	May 13
Malta**	Apr. 15	May 27
Mentor	Feb. 24	May 27
Mongara	Apr. 29	June 12
Nagoya**	June 6	
Nellore	Apr. 15	July 10
Novara**	Apr. 1	May 14
Nyanza	Apr. 15	May 19
Peleus	Mar. 18	May 8
Phebus	Dec. 26	May 8
Rhesus	Dec. 26	May 8
Somali**	Apr. 15	June 22
Tydeus	Apr. 15	June 11

FROM SYDNEY

Eastern	Apr. 20	May 16
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FROM MARSEILLES

Andre Lebon	Apr. 26	May 19
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FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Empress of Asia	June 17
Empress of Russia	Apr. 20
Empress of Japan	June 9
Tamba Maru	Apr. 13

FROM NEW YORK

City of Bombay	Mar. 10	May 25
Eurybates	Mar. 2	May 10
Floridian	Apr. 20	May 20
Royal Prince	Jan. 10	May 20
Sanuki Maru	Mar. 25	May 30
St. Bede	May 30	

FROM CHRISTIANIA

Artrems	Mar. 7	May 9
Bandon	Feb. 25	May 12
Nippon	June 20	

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

China		June 26
Canada Maru	Apr. 13	May 10
Manila Maru		June 4
Nippon Maru	Apr. 8	May 5
Shinyo Maru	Apr. 22	June 3
Tacoma Maru	May 4	May 28
Tenyo Maru	Feb. 18	May 9

* Due date is approximate.

** Transshipment from Colombo.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain S. Yasaki, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Tuesday, May 9 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Taie Maru, Captain A. F. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pooking N.Y.K. Wharf on Thursday, May 11, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. Mackenlon, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Chiyeun, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOI and SWATOW.—The Str. Tungwah, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Tuesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Yamaga, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepoo Wharf on Wednesday, May 10. The team-lunch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Agents' Office on the same day. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

the same day. For Freight & Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.		
Vessels In Harbo		
Arrived	From	Ship's Name
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga
May 5	Hongkong	Antio
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemla
May 1	Japan	Bankoku maru
May 3	Hongkong	Bessie Dollar
Aug 5	Hongkong	China
May 2	Hongkong	Chiyeun
May 3	Antung	Chekiang
May 4	Hongkong	City of Lincoln
May 4	Port Arthur	Chelan maru
May 4	Hongkong	Chenan
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Elekmers
Apr 14	Hongkong	Elesabeth
May 4	Swatow	Esang
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna
Apr 22	Hankow	Hanping
May 3	Ningpo	Hsin Peking
May 4	Amoy	Hsinming
May 5	Swatow	Hanyang
May 2	Swatow	Ichong
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwanglee
May 1	Chefoo	Klinging
May 5	Swatow	Keelung maru
May 4	Dalny	Kanlu maru
May 5	Hankow	Kiangyung
May 3	Hankow	Luenho
May 16	Hankow	Melida
May 1	Hankow	Merionethshire
May 1	Hankow	Ngaunkin
May 1	Hankow	Pacific
Apr 30	Amoy	Pakhoi
Apr 30	Hankow	Poyang
May 5	Swatow	Poochi
May 5	Chinwangtao	Quangong
May 20	Tsingtao	Sikfang
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia
Dec 16	Yangtze	Shuhun
Apr 22	Canton	Store Nordiske
May 3	Wuhu	Shansi
Apr 30	Tientsin	Sbengking
May 1	Hongkong	Shantung
May 5	Chinwangtao	Shanghai
May 5	Hankow	Slangyang maru
May 3	Japan	Talshu maru
May 4	Amoy	Tausud
May 5	Tsingtao	Tienwah
May 5	Japan	Unki maru
May 4	Chinwangtao	Volund
May 2	Antung	Wenchow
May 4	Hankow	Wenwang
May 5	Hankow	Wakansan maru
Apr 29	Hongkong	Yingchow

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)
Will sell within their salesroom
Nos. 134-135a Szechuen Road
ON
Monday, the 8th inst.
at 10 a.m.
**Superior Household
Furniture & Effects**
Tapestry Covered Drawing Room
Suite, Bed Room Suites, Dining
Room Suites, Bevelled Edged Mirror
Sideboard, Wardrobes, Double and
Single Brass Mounted Bedsteads,
Roll Top Desk, Writing Desks, Office
Files, Office Chairs, Book Cases,
Gramophone, Easy (chairs, Tea oys,
Ruin Coats, Jardiniere, and a lot of
Sundries, etc., etc.

NOW ON VIEW

Voiles!

Voiles!!

Voiles!!!

Embroidered and Plain
for Summer dresses

Just Unpacked

Also Children's Sandals

in all sizes at

HILL & CO'S.129 North Soochow Road
(2 doors from General Hospital)

Shanghai-Nanking Railway

RACE WEEK.

On and from Friday, May 5th,
First and Second Class Return
Tickets at a fare and a half will be
issued from Shanghai North to
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow,
Tanyang, Chinkiang and Nanking
and vice versa, available for the
Return journey up to the last train
on Thursday, May 11.

J. D. READ,
Traffic Manager.
9640

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY.

Hulk For Sale At Chinkiang.

THE Shanghai-Nanking Railway
Administration invites Public
Tenders for their Steel Hulk to-
gether with all Equipment as she
now lies at the Railway Jetty,
Chinkiang. Length 170', Beam 38'
6", Depth 30'.

Scaled Tenders should be ad-
dressed: General Manager, Shang-
hai North Station, marked: "Tender
for Hulk," and reach this Office
not later than 10 a.m. on Monday,
May 15th, 1916.

Persons interested may obtain
further particulars on application
to the Traffic Manager, Shanghai
North Station.

A. C. CLEAR,
Engineer-in-Chief and General
Manager.
9590

1284, BROADWAY

TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.Large Stocks of Engineers' Architects' Builders'
Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at
most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

MOTOR?
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 15

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -



Every Single Bottle of
Pure, Rich, Creamy
Elephant Head Beer
has our name on the
Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Proprietors.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2376

Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese
THE Council invites applications
for two temporary Assistant Master-
ships in the Ellis Kadoorie Public
School for Chinese. The pay will
be according to qualifications and
experience. Applications, in the
candidates' own handwriting,
should state age, qualifications, etc.,
and should be forwarded, together
with copies of testimonials, to the
undersigned forthwith.

By order,

J. B. MACKINNON,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room.

Shanghai, May 4, 1916.

9641

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2377

Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese
THE Council invites applications
from foreigners for the post of
Manual Training (Woodwork)
Instructor. Attendance at the
School will be required on Saturday
mornings from 8.30 a.m. to 12.30
p.m. and on one evening per week
from 4.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. or as
an alternative on three evenings
per week from 4.30 p.m. to 6.30
p.m. Applications should state age,
salary required, qualifications, etc.,
and should be forwarded, together
with copies of testimonials, to the
undersigned forthwith.

By order,

J. B. MACKINNON,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room.

Shanghai, May 4, 1916.

9641

Woolens, Worsted, Stuffs and
Cotton Tissues. Bradford
(England) Merchants, having
Excellent Connections with
Manufacturers, Offer Services

As Buying Agents
HIGHEST REFERENCES
Apply "Bradford," c/o China
Publicity Bureau,
42 Great Russell Street,
LONDON, W. C.
9592

ZUNG LEE & SONS

Stock **YALE** Products

Night Latches, Padlocks, Door-Closers, Cabinet-Locks, etc.

Tels. 196 Central. BROADWAY Tel. add. "Zunglee."

The Auto Castle

228, Avenue Joffre
Tel. W412

REPAIRS

Strict and prompt attention to
Repairing, under European
supervision

MOTOR-CARS

New and Second-hand
Motor Cars for sale at low
prices

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American
tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-
dressed men in Shanghai.

6724

Grand Hotel Kalee, Shanghai

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MOST CENTRAL
PART OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT,
OPPOSITE THE MAGNIFICENT ENGLISH
CATHEDRAL

130 LARGE, AIRY AND WELL-
FURNISHED ROOMS

EACH WITH PRIVATE BATH ATTACHED

PASSENGER ELEVATOR

EXCELLENT ATTENDANCE AND
COOKING

ALL DEPARTMENTS UNDER
EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CONTROL

THE GREAT AIM OF THE MANAGEMENT
IS TO GIVE THE PUBLIC OF THE VERY
BEST, BOTH IN COMFORT AND AT TABLE

THE CENTRAL GARAGE
CO., LTD.

*2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

and Night.

Telephone 3809.

NEWLY OPENED MILLINERY,

No. 20 NORTH SOOCHOW ROAD.

DAINTY hand-made blouses and
underwear, also a nice selection
of the latest styles in ready-made
hats. Call early and make your choice
for the Races. Prices moderate.
Inspection invited 9650

Repah Rubber and Tapioca
Estates, Ltd. (1913)

NOTICE is hereby given to Share-
holders of The Repah Rubber and
Tapioca Estates, Limited (1913),
that the Third Annual General
Meeting will be held at the Palace
Hotel on Tuesday, the 23rd May,
1916, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be
closed from the 17th to the 23rd
May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries & General Managers.

9644

Special Notice to Mariners

No. 458.

China Sea.
Shanghai District.

North Channel Entrance to the
Yangtze River—Tsungming
Crossing; Decreased Depth.

NOTICE is hereby given that
a recent Survey of the Tsung-
ming Crossing shows that there
is now only a depth of 12 feet,
at Low Water of extraordinary
Spring Tides, between the East
Entrance Buoy and the Crossing
Buoy. A further examination
is being made, and in the
meantime the buoyed channel
should be navigated with
special caution.

W. FERD. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 6th May, 1916.

NOTICE

CENTRAL STORES, LTD.

M. J. HERVEY LONGHURST
has severed his connection
with this Company as from 30th
April, 1916, and his authority to
act on behalf thereof has ceased
from that date.

HENRY E. MORTON,
Managing Director.
9669

NOTICE

CENTRAL STORES, LTD.

M. E. BURROWS has been
appointed Acting Secretary
of this Company as from 1st May,
1916.

HENRY E. MORTON,
Managing Director.
9670

CENTRAL STORES, LTD.

LOST SCIP. Notice is hereby
given that Share Certificates
for 60 shares Nos. 2510-2534, 2617-
2636, 4493-4502 and 13776-13780
in the name of C. K. Chow, Shang-
hai, are declared lost.

Application has been made to the
Company for duplicate certificates,
and should no objection be lodged
with the undersigned by June 2nd,
1916, the application will be com-
piled with.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. BURROWS,
Acting Secretary.
9671

DEATH

JOHNSEN: On May 6, 1916, at
Red Cross Hospital, Shanghai,
John Johan Huseland Johnsen,
aged 40 years.

The funeral will take place at
the Bubbling Well Cemetery to-
day, May 7, at 4.30 p.m.

All friends are invited to attend.
9662

NAVAL CLUB

No. 10A and 10B,

Boone Road.

RESTAURANT

NOTICE. Mr. A. Kotsomitis
desires to announce that he has
opened on the premises of the
Naval Club a restaurant under
his personal supervision. The cater-
ing is in the hands of a thoroughly
competent French chef.

Refreshments of the highest
quality supplied.

The premises have been entirely
redecorated and renovated.

Dinners and Banquets catered
for at moderate rates.

Special rates for boarders.
A trial will convince you of best
attention and quick service.

A. KOTSOMITIS,
Proprietor.
9668

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be PrepaidReplies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full
board. Good table. Centrally
situated facing the Gardens.

"A home from home"
Telephone 3482 9608

TO LET, furnished. Western
district, a nice bedroom, with large
bathroom, near tram. Apply to
Box 209, THE CHINA PRESS.
9664-M-10

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let,
in private British family, three
large well-furnished bedrooms and
bathrooms with verandahs, over-
looking lawn, Southern aspect.
Ideal home for the summer. Board
optional. Apply to Box 194, THE
CHINA PRESS.
9631-M-13

TO LET, a flat consisting of two
large rooms with bathroom attached.
Also a large open verandah, facing
south, separate kitchen. Very cool
in summer. Telephone on premises.
Please apply to 170, North Szechuen
Road Extension.
9642

TO LET, three furnished rooms
with bathrooms. Rent very moder-
ate. Apply to Mrs. Riesnick, 65,
North Szechuen Road.
9580

EDUCATIONAL

A YOUNG lady desires to learn
German. Apply to Box 202, THE
CHINA PRESS.
9647-M-7

ENGLISH LESSONS by certifi-
cated professional English lady
teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply to
Box 177, THE CHINA PRESS.
9587-M-7

LOST

JAPANESE POODLE; white
and black; young bitch. Well bred.
\$50 reward. Return to KUSANO,
No. 9, Boone Terrace.
9671-M-10

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOUR ROOM, furnished house
in Frenchtown for sale. Close in,
newly constructed. Tile baths and
kitchens. Apply Lafuente and
Wooten, Union Building.
9667-M-10

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE. Beautiful mahogany
dining-room set, consisting of large
sideboard, extension table, screen,
and eight chairs, upholstered in
brown leather. A bargain. Owner
going home. May be inspected by
appointment. Apply to Box 207,
THE CHINA PRESS.
9663-M-10

FOR SALE, one of the choicest
building lots on Yu Yuen Road.
Owner going home. Apply to Box
208, THE CHINA PRESS.
9663-M-10

FOR SALE, Pathe gramophone,
nearly new, 29 good records, with
case. Pathe and Victor sound-
boxes. Bargain, \$55. Owner leaving
for home. Apply to Box 210, THE
CHINA PRESS.
9665-M-7

FOR SALE, one Century camera,
5 x 4, in perfect order, leather case,
4 double slides, also tripod; by the
Eastern Kodak Company. The lot,
\$25. Apply to Box 211, THE
CHINA PRESS.
9665-M-7

FORD LANDAUETTE for
sale; new last November, over-size
tyres, spare tyre, electric light.
First-class condition, little used,
guaranteed. Tels 1700. Owner
leaving Shanghai; trial by appoint-
ment. Apply to Box 199, THE
CHINA PRESS.
9643-M-7

HOUSES TO LET

110 AVENUE ROAD, 7-roomed
detached house, with all modern
conveniences, stable, garden and
tennis courts, &c., to let from
August 1st. Apply to 10, Yangtze-
poo Road.
9666-M-12

TO LET, for two months, five-
roomed, furnished residence, Route
Ratard. Tennis court and tele-
phone. Occupation from July 15th.
Apply to Box 213, THE CHINA
PRESS.
9668-M-10

WANTED, furnished house, pre-
ferably in the Western district, for
occupation during the month of
June only. Reply, stating location
and price, to Box 206, THE
CHINA PRESS.
9668-M-10

BEAUTIFUL VILLA in Western
district, to let, furnished, for the
summer or longer, containing 4
reception rooms, boudoir, 5 bed-
rooms, tiled bathrooms, nursery.
Imported furniture. Hot and cold
water throughout and steam heat-
ing, stable for 3, coach-house,
garage for 2 cars, extensive gardens,
with hard tennis court and 8 grass
courts, kitchen, garden and pad-
dock. For further particulars,
apply to Box 188, THE CHINA
PRESS.
9618-M-7

NO. 65, Route Vallon, near French
Park; containing three rooms on
ground-floor, four bedrooms, three
tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs,
lavatories and flush closets, hot
water installation, tiled kitchen and
pantry, four servants' rooms,
garden, tennis, etc., from June 1st.
Apply at No. 75, Route Vallon.
Telephone, West 169.
9673

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, Book-keeper and
Office assistant. State nationality,
experience and salary wanted.
Apply to Box 215, THE CHINA
PRESS.
9675-M-10

MEDICINE SHROFF wanted,
for the introduction of a new
pharmaceutical appliance essential
to all chemists. Apply to Box 204,
THE CHINA PRESS.
9651-M-7

WANTED. Experienced Lady
Stenographer and Typist, with good
Office experience. Apply Managing
Director, Central Stores.

WANTED, experienced steno-
grapher and typist for local business
firm. None but stenographers of
experience need apply to Box 189,
THE CHINA PRESS.
9619-M-10

FOR SALE, Barlock typewriter,
in good working order, genuine
bargain, \$25. Seen any time.
Apply to Box 212, THE CHINA
PRESS.
9665-M-7

FOR SALE, an "Indian" motor-
cycle, in good condition. Please
apply to Box 175, THE CHINA
PRESS.
9639-M-7

FOR SALE. Brougham, English
make, almost new, bevelled glass,
brass fittings, in excellent condition,
complete, with accessories. Stylish,
comfortable and durable. Price
moderate. Owner leaving. Apply
to C. W. Nieh, 1 Whashing Road,
Yangtzepoo.
9613-M-10

WANTED to buy, Landulette
motor-car, four-cylinder, in perfect
running order. Apply to Box 201,
THE CHINA PRESS.
9646-M-9

FOR SALE, Barred Plymouth
Rock chicken eggs for hatching. No
stock for sale. T. M. Wilkinson,
Fochow.
8538

Classified Advertisements
are Continued on
Page 15

A Sermon by Bakst

His Great Allegorical
Painting, "Terror An-
tiquus," Interpreted
by Rev. Dr. Young

By Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young
Pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian
Church, Brooklyn

BE introduced to Leon Bakst, the preacher. What? Bakst preaching? We know him as the Russian colorist, who set indigo and emerald and vermilion and orange and the whole riot of hues clamoring for a look from us, each richest, strangest, till we get the combined effect and find them all blending in a harmony too rare and exquisite ever to leave us.

But Bakst sermonizing? Yes, and his theme is "The Ancient Terror"—"Terror Antiquus." And who are his congregation? People who find things going wrong—everything going wrong. The earth rocks and splits and upheaves. Worse still, mortals are murdering mortals and glorying in it. Soldiers revel in the going forth to kill. Upon men is that spell of war that exalts or degrades itself above or below each emotion in the whole gamut of consciousness.

What will Bakst preach to people when they see all things awry? That human instinct turns them to a higher power. Mark how they beseege the temples, how they pray! Behold the statues of the gods, Greek gods of the older day, before whom the supplicants bow down! Is there anything farther within your soul, asks Bakst, than the impulse to seek something stronger and wiser than man in the hour of uttermost woe?

Can we think the innermost and noblest, most essential and most enduring of our longings is a mere Tantalus, never to be greeted by what it longs for? If there were no God, or if God heard no prayer, then truly might we adopt the suggestion of some disciples of Schopenhauer and appoint a day on which the entire sixteen hundred millions of mankind are to commit suicide.

No! No! God does hear. Who dares say He did not hear those old Greeks who, according to their best light, besought such gods as they had been told about to save them from their dire distress? Narrow and callous must be the human who can view coldly the heart-felt devotions of worshippers of the—most impossible faith.

What has Bakst to preach with regard to prayer's answer? Have you discovered a dove in the picture? Blue he painted it, and poised on careful thumb and fingers. You adjudge those fingers too long and precise to be sincere? So did I at first. Remember, however, that Bakst's fingers are almost always exaggerated as to length, that this is far nearer the normal hand than it is his wont to portray. Receive it for a genuine dove of true intent.

He is prophesying—he painted "Terror Antiquus" in 1910—that after trouble, after calamity, after battle comes peace. Want and woe and war are interruptions. Earthquake and tempest and thunder and the lightning shaft will soon be past, and sweet peace here again. Disturbance of the divine order is only temporary. Has it not ever been so? Sanguinary struggles are written large in history because they are the news—the unusual of bygone days. The majority of the days were sunlit hours of industry and neighborliness. They shall be such increasingly.

What does Bakst say about the restoring of the loss by catastrophe and sword? Aphrodite was the goddess of love and fruitfulness. He thanks Aphrodite in the foreground—Aphrodite brought from Asia, glorified in Greece and adopted in Rome. Aphrodite prompted the mating among animals and birds, gave harvests and vintage. Aphrodite first whispers the wooing note into the young man's courtship and the assenting note into the young woman's response. Aphrodite mothers the human blood.

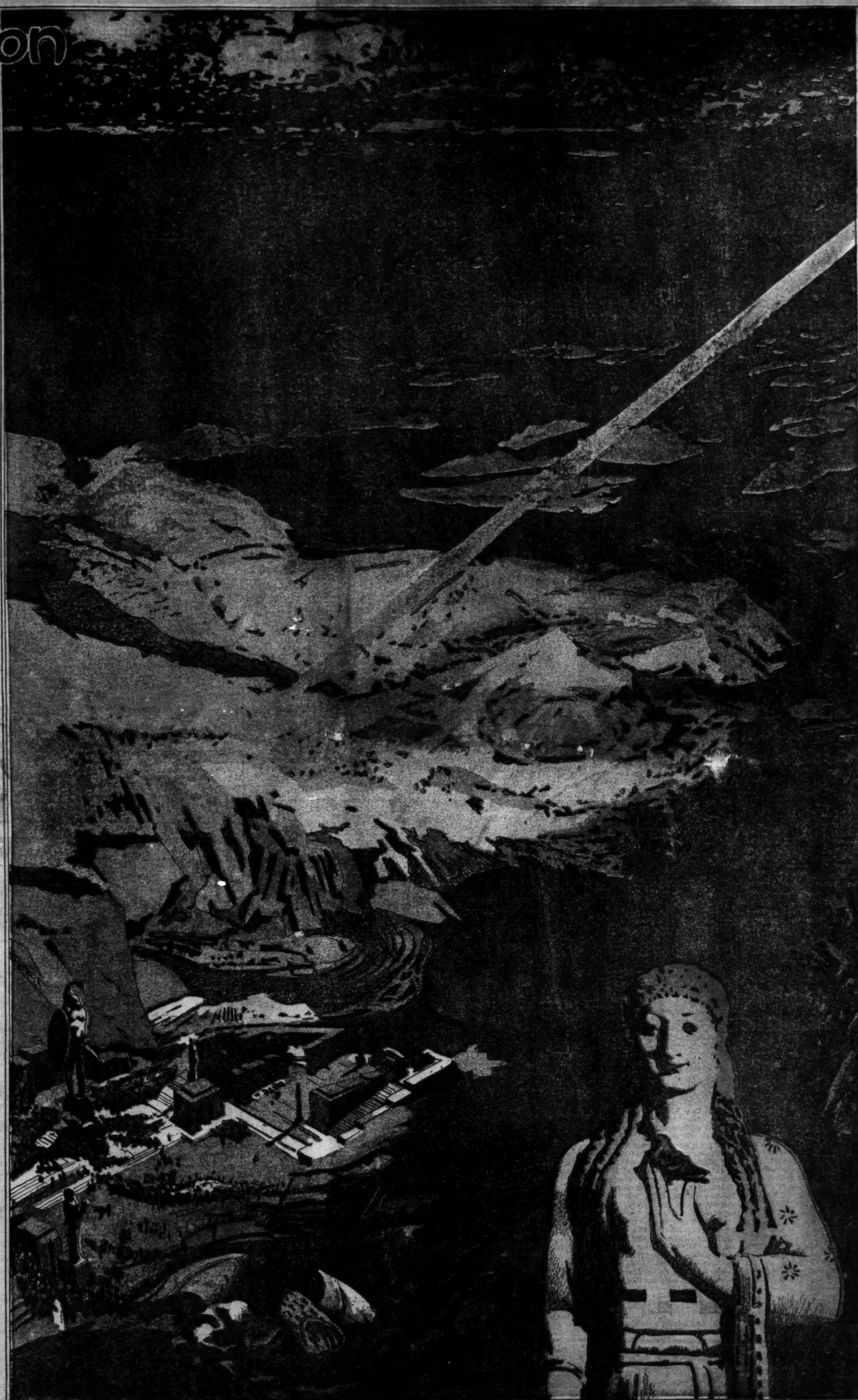
Bakst is asserting that after the disaster come love and replenishing. Hearts will beat louder than drums. Lovers will wed again. Children will laugh away the months of misery. God rehabilitates His world. Aphrodite's smile might be sarcastic. Her eyes are open and sad and hopeful. It all seems brutal burlesque until we fix our gaze upon the dove and the eyes.

You were wise, Preacher Bakst, to keep us guessing to the last. You are a prophet of the happier dawn. To move on and up is the genius of humanity, God leading.

Will those who take in Bakst's sermon take a hint or two? Since he, the sometimes fantastic artist, found a means of proclaiming a serious and tremendous message, why not try something of the sort yourself? You have something worth preaching. Choose your own way, as he did.

America needs one hundred million preachers.

Each calling, each kind of life, could be utilized in proclamation of important truth. Proclaim a truth and live it also and you become the most worth-while of mortals.



The Ancient Terror ("Terror Antiquus"), the Great Symbolical Painting by Bakst, the Russian Painter

READ It Here Now--Then SEE It All in Moving Pictures

The Exploits of Elaine

A DETECTIVE NOVEL AND A MOTION PICTURE DRAMA

Presented by THE CHINA PRESS, in Collaboration with the Famous Pathe Players

Introducing Miss Pearl White,
Arnold Daly and
"Craig Kennedy"

The Famous Scientific Detective of Fiction

Written by Arthur B. Reeve

The Well-Known Novelist and the
Creator of the "Craig Kennedy" Stories

Dramatized into a Photo-Play by Chas. Goddard

Author of "The Perils of Pauline"

Synopsis of Previous Chapters

THE New York police are mystified by a series of murders of prominent men. The principal clue to the murderer is the warning letter which is sent the victims, signed with a "clutching hand." The latest victim of the mysterious assassin is Taylor Dodge, the insurance president. His daughter, Elaine, employs Craig Kennedy, the famous scientific detective, to try to unravel the mystery. What Kennedy accomplished is told by his friend Jameson, a newspaper man. One of the criminals steals into Elaine's room at night, puts her under the influence of the twilight sleep drug and forces her to write a letter dismissing Kennedy. This trick fails. Later Kennedy learns of a daring robbery planned by the conspirators. In an effort to trap them Elaine is captured and sealed up in a tank, and is at the point of death when Kennedy accidentally discovers her plight and saves her. In retaliation the criminals make a desperate attempt to kill Kennedy by creating an ingenious death-trap in his apartment. Then they administer a subtle poison to Elaine, accomplishing this by a remarkable utilization of the wall paper in her room. Kennedy's scientific knowledge helps him defeat this plan. The master criminal then makes his most desperate effort, and one of his confederates is seriously wounded. To save him Elaine is daringly kidnapped and forced to go under the transfusion of blood operation to help the wounded criminal.

CHAPTER VII.

MINDFUL of the sage advice that a time of peace is best employed in preparing for war, I was busily engaged in cleaning my automatic gun one morning as Kennedy and I were seated in our living room.

Our door buzzer sounded, and Kennedy, always alert, jumped up, pushing aside a great pile of papers which had accumulated in the Dodge case.

Two steps took him to the wall, where the day before he had installed a peculiar box about four inches long, connected in some way with a lens-like box of similar size above our bell and speaking tube in the hallway below. He opened it, disclosing an oblong plate of ground glass.

"I thought the seismograph arrangement was not quite enough after that spring-gun affair," he remarked, "so I have put in a sort of telescope of my own invention—so that I can see down into the vestibule downstairs. Well—just look who's here!"

"Some new fangled periscope arrangement, I suppose?" I queried, moving slowly over toward it.

However, one look was enough to interest me. I can express it only in slang. There, framed in the little thing, was a vision of as well as a "chicken" as I have ever seen.

I whistled under my breath. "Uh!" I exclaimed, shamelessly, "a peach! Who's your friend?"

I had never said a truer word than in my description of her, though I did not know it at the time. She was indeed known as "Gertie the Peach" in the select circle to which she belonged.

Gertie was very attractive, though frightfully overdressed. But, then, no one thinks anything of that now in New York.

Kennedy had opened the lower door and our fair visitor was coming upstairs. Meanwhile he was deep in thought before the "telescope." He made up his mind quickly, however.

"Go in there, Walter," he said, seizing me quickly and pushing me into my room. "I want you to wait there and watch her carefully."

I slipped the gun into my pocket and went, just as a knock at the door told me she was outside.

Kennedy opened the door, disclosing a very excited young woman. "Oh, Professor Kennedy," she cried, all in one breath, with much emotion, "I'm so glad I found you. I can't tell you. Oh—my jewels! They have been stolen—and my hus-

band must not know of it. Help me to recover them—please!"

She had not paused, but had gone on in a wild, voluble explanation. "Just a moment, my dear young lady," interrupted Craig, finding at last a chance to get a word in edgewise. "Do you see that table—and all those papers? Really, I can't take your case. I am too busy, as it is, even to take the case of many of my own clients."

"But, please, Professor Kennedy—please!" she begged. "Help me. It means—Oh, I can't tell you how much it means to me!"

She had come close to him and had laid her warm, little soft hand on his in ardent entreaty.

Gertie had thrown her arms about Kennedy as if in wildest devotion. I wondered what Elaine would have thought if she had a picture of that!

"Oh," she begged him, "please—please help me!"

Still Kennedy seemed utterly unaffected by her passionate entreaties. Carefully he loosened her fingers from about his neck and removed the plum, enticing arms.

Gertie sank into a chair, weeping, while Kennedy stood before her a moment in deep abstraction.

Finally he seemed to make up his mind to something. His manner toward her changed. He took a step to her side.

"I will help you," he said, laying his hand on her shoulder. "If it is possible, I will recover your jewels. Where do you live?"

"At Harborside," she replied, gratefully. "Oh, Mr. Kennedy, how can I ever thank you?"

She seemed overcome with gratitude and took his hand, pressed it to her forehead.

"A minute," he added, carefully extricating his hand. "I'll be ready in just a minute."

"Oh, Mr. Kennedy, how can I ever thank you?" she seemed overcome with gratitude and took his hand, pressed it to her forehead.

"What's it all about, Craig?" I whispered, mystified.

"This is a trap of the Clutching Hand, Walter," he whispered, adding, tensely, "and we're going to walk right into it."

I looked at him in amazement. "But, Craig," I demurred, "that's foolhardy. Have her trailed—anything—but—"

He shook his head, and with a mere motion of his hand, brushed aside my objections as he went to a cabinet across the room.

From one shelf he took out a small metal box and from another a test tube, placing the test tube in his waistcoat pocket and the small box in his coat pocket with excessive care.

Then he turned and motioned to me to follow him out into the other room. I did so, stuffing my "gatt" into my pocket.

"Let me introduce my friend, Mr. Jameson," said Craig, presenting me to the pretty crook.

The introduction quickly over, we three went out to get Craig's car, which he kept at a nearby garage.

That forenoon Perry Bennett was reading up a case. In the outer office Milton Schofield, his office boy, was industriously chewing gum and admiring his feet, cocked up on the desk before him.

The door to the waiting room opened and an attractive woman of perhaps thirty, dressed in extreme mourning, entered with a boy.

Milton cast a glance of scorn at the "little dude." He was in reality about fourteen years old, but was dressed to look much younger.

Milton took his feet down in deference to the lady, but snickered openly at the boy. A fight seemed imminent.

"Did you wish to see Mr. Bennett?" asked the precocious Milton, politely, on one hand, while on the other he made a very grimace.

"Yes—have is my card," replied the woman.

"It was deeply bordered in black. Even Milton was startled at reading it."

"Mrs. Taylor Dodge."

He looked at the woman in open-mouthed astonishment. Even he knew that Elaine's mother had been dead for years.

The woman, however, true to her name in the artistic coterie in which she was leader, had sunk into a chair and was sobbing convulsively as only "Weepy Mary" could.

It was so effective that even Milton was visibly moved. He took the card in, excitedly, to Bennett.

"There's a woman outside—says she is Mrs. Dodge!" he cried.

If Milton had had an X-ray he could have seen her take a cigarette

from her handbag and light it nonchalantly the moment he was gone.

As for Bennett, Milton, who was watching him closely, thought he was about to discharge him on the spot for bothering him. He took the card, and his face expressed the most extreme surprise, then anger. He thought a moment.

"Tell that woman to state her business in writing," he thundered curtly at Milton.

As the boy turned to go back to the waiting room Weepy Mary, hearing him coming, hastily shoved the cigarette into her "son's" hand.

"Mr. Bennett says for you to write out what it is you want to see him about," reported Milton, indicating the table before which she was sitting.

Mary had automatically taken up sobbing with the release of the cigarette. She looked at the table on which were letter paper, pens and ink.

"I may write here," she asked. "Surely, ma'am," replied Milton, still very much overwhelmed by her sorrow.

"Weepy Mary" sat there, writing and sobbing.

In the midst of his sympathy however, Milton sniffed. There was an unmistakable odor of tobacco smoke about the room. He looked sharply at the "son" and discovered the still smoking cigarette.

He reached over and seized the boy by the arm and swung him around till he faced a sign in the corner on the wall.

"See?" he demanded.

The sign read, courteously: "No Smoking in This Office—Please."

"PERRY BENNETT," Milton coolly and deliberately reached over and, with an exaggerated politeness, swiftly and effectively removed it, dropping it on the floor and stamping on it.

There was every element of a gaudy mixup, when the outer door of the office suddenly swung open and Elaine Dodge entered.

Gallantry was Milton's middle name, and he sprang forward to hold the door, and then opened Bennett's door, as he ushered in Elaine.

Bennett was still studying the black-bordered card when she greeted him.

"Who is that woman?" she asked.

At first he said nothing. But finally, seeing that she had noticed it, he handed Elaine the card, reluctantly.

Elaine read it with a gasp. The look of surprise that crossed her face was a momentary thing.

Before she could say anything, however, Milton had returned with the sheet of paper on which "Weepy Mary" had written, and handed it to Bennett.

Bennett read it with uncontrolled astonishment.

"What is it?" demanded Elaine.

He handed it to her and she read: "As the lawful wife and widow of Taylor Dodge I demand my son's rights and my own."

MRS. TAYLOR DODGE Elaine gasped at it.

"She—my father's wife?" she exclaimed. "What effrontery! What does she mean?"

Bennett hesitated.

"Tell me," Elaine cried, "is there—can there be anything in it? No—there isn't?"

Bennett spoke in a low tone. "I have heard a whisper of some scandal or other connected with your father—but—"

Elaine was first shocked, then indignant.

"Why—such a thing is absurd. Show the woman in!"

"No—please—Miss Dodge. Let me deal with her."

By this time Elaine was furious.

"Yes—I will see her."

She pressed the button on Bennett's desk and Milton responded.

"Milton, show the—woman in," she ordered, "and that boy, too."

Elaine was still holding the paper in her hands when they entered.

"What does all this mean?" she demanded.

"Weepy Mary," between sobs, managed to blurt out, "You are Miss Elaine Dodge, aren't you? Well, it means that your father married me when I was only seventeen and this boy is his son—your half-brother."

"No—never," cried Elaine, vehemently, unable to restrain her disgust. "He never married again. He was too devoted to the memory of my mother."

"Weepy Mary" smiled cynically. "Come with me and I will show you the church records and the minister who married us."

"You will?" repeated Elaine defiantly. "Well, I'll just do as you ask. Mr. Bennett shall go with me."

"No, no, Miss Dodge—don't go. Leave the matter to me," urged Bennett. "I will take care of her. Besides, I must be in court in twenty minutes."

Elaine paused, but she was thoroughly aroused.

"Then I will go with her myself," she cried defiantly.

In spite of every objection that Bennett made, "Weepy Mary," her son and Elaine went out to call a taxicab to take them to the railroad station where they could catch a train to the little town where the woman asserted she had been married.

Meanwhile, before a little country

church in the town a closed automobile had drawn up.

As the door opened a figure humped up and, masked, alighted.

It was the Clutching Hand. The car had scarcely pulled away when he gave a long rap, followed by two short taps, at the door of the vestry, a secret code evidently.

Inside the vestry room a man, well dressed, but with a very sinister face, heard the knock, and a second later opened the door.

"What—not ready yet?" growled the Clutching Hand. "Quick—now—get on those clothes. I heard the train whistle as I came in the car. In which closet does the minister keep them?"

The crook, without a word, went to a closet and took out a suit of clothes of ministerial cut. Then he hastily put them on, adding some side whiskers which he had brought with him.

At about the same time, Elaine, accompanied by "Weepy Mary" and her "son," had arrived at the little tumble-down station and had taken the only vehicle in sight, a very ancient carriage.

It ambled along, until at last it pulled up before the vestry room door of the church just as the bogus minister was finishing his transformation from a frank crook. Clutching Hand was giving him final instructions.

Elaine and the others alighted and approached the church while the ancient vehicle rattled away.

"They're coming," whispered the crook, peering cautiously out of the window.

Clutching Hand moved silently and snake-like into the closet and shut the door.

"How do you do, Dr. Carlton?" greeted "Weepy Mary." "I guess you don't remember me."

The clerical gentleman looked at her fixedly a moment.

"Remember you?" he repeated. "Of course, my dear, I remember everyone I marry."

"And you remember to whom you married me?"

"Perfectly. To an older man—a Taylor Dodge."

Elaine was overcome.

"Won't you step in?" he asked, suavely. "Your friend doesn't seem well."

They all entered.

"And you—you say—you married this—this woman to Taylor Dodge?" queried Elaine tensely.

The bogus minister seemed to be very fatigued. "Yes," he asserted, "I certainly did so."

"Have you any record?" asked Elaine, fighting to the last.

"Why, yes; I can show you the record."

He moved over to the closet.

"One moment," he said.

He opened the door. Elaine screamed and drew back. There stood her arch-enemy, the Clutching Hand himself.

As he stepped forth she turned, wildly, to run—anywhere; but strong arms seized her and forced her into a chair.

She looked at the woman and the minister. It was a plot!

A moment Clutching Hand looked Elaine over. "Put the others out," he ordered the other crook.

Quickly the man obeyed, leading "Weepy Mary" and her "son" to the door, and waving them away as he locked it. They left, quite as much in the dark about the master criminal's identity as Elaine.

"Now, my pretty dear," began the Clutching Hand as the lock turned in the vestry door, "we shall be joined shortly by your friend Craig Kennedy, and," he added with a leer, "I think your rather insistent search for a certain person will cease."

Elaine drew back in the chair, horrified at the implied threat.

Clutching Hand laughed diabolically.

While these astounding events were transpiring in the little church Kennedy and I had been tearing across the country in his big car following the directions of our fair friend.

We stopped at last before a prosperous, attractive looking house, and entered a very pretty furnished but small parlor. Heavy portieres hung over the doorway into the hall, over another into a back room and over the bay windows.

"Won't you sit down a moment?" coaxed Gertie. "I'm quite blown to pieces after that ride. My, how you drive!"

As she pulled aside the hall portieres three men with guns thrust their hands out. I turned. Two others had stepped from the back room and two more from the bay window. We were surrounded. Seven guns were aimed at us with deadly precision.

No—no—Walter—it's no use," shouted Kennedy calmly, restraining my hand which I had clapped on my own gun.

At the same time, with his other hand, he took from his pocket the small can which I had seen him place there, and held it aloft.

"Gentlemen," he said quietly, "I suspected some such thing. I have here a small box of fulminate of mercury. If I drop it this building and the entire vicinity will be blown to atoms. Go ahead—shoot!" he added nonchalantly.

Kennedy was a dangerous prisoner.

He calmly sat down in an arm chair, leaning back as he carefully balanced the deadly little box of fulminate of mercury on his knee. He

placed his finger tips together and smiled at the seven crooks, who had gathered together, staring breathlessly at this man who toyed with death.

Gertie ran from the room.

For a moment they looked at each other, undecided, then, one by one, they stepped away from Kennedy toward the door.

The leader was the last to go. He had scarcely taken a step.

"Stop!" ordered Kennedy.

The crook did so. As Craig moved

"Sit down!" ordered Craig.

Outside, the other six parleyed in hoarse whispers. One raised a gun, but the woman and the other restrained him and fled.

"Take me to your master!" demanded Kennedy.

To crook remained silent.

"Where is he?" repeated Craig.

"Tell me!"

Still the man remained silent.

Craig looked the fellow over again. Then, still with that content smile, he reached into his inside pocket and

"Bare his arm and hold his wrist, Walter," he said.

Craig bent down with the knife and the tube, then paused a moment and turned the tube so that we could see it.

On the label were the ominous words:

Bacillus Leprae (Leprosy)

Calmly he took the knife and proceeded to make an incision in the man's arm. The crook's feelings underwent a terrific struggle.

"No—no—no—don't!" he implored. "I will take you to the Clutching Hand—even if he kills me!"

Kennedy stepped back, replacing the tube in his pocket.

"Very well, go ahead!" he agreed.

We followed the crook, Craig still holding the deadly box of fulminate of mercury carefully balanced so that if any one shot him from a hiding place it would drop.

No sooner had we gone than Gertie hurried to the nearest telephone to inform the Clutching Hand of our escape.

Elaine had sunk back into the chair as the telephone rang. Clutching Hand answered it.

A moment later, in uncontrollable fury he hurled the instrument to the floor.

"Here—we've got to act quickly—that devil has escaped again," he hissed. "We must get her away. You keep her here. I'll be back—right away—with a car."

He dashed madly from the church, pulling off his mask as he gained the street.

Kennedy had forced the crook ahead of us into the car which was waiting, and I followed, taking the wheel this time.

"Which way, now—quick!" demanded Craig. "And if you get me in wrong—I've got that tube yet—you remember?"

Our crook started off with a whole burst of directions that rivalled the motor guide—"through the town, following trolley tracks, jog right, jog left under the railroad bridge, leaving trolley tracks; at the cemetery turn left, stopping at the old stone church."

"Is this it?" asked Craig incredulously.

"Yes—as I live," swore the crook in a cowed voice.

He had gone to pieces. Kennedy jumped from the machine.

"Here, take this gun, Walter," he said to me. "Don't take your eyes off the fellow—keep him covered."

Craig walked around the church, out of sight, until he came to a small vestry window and looked in.

There was Elaine, sitting in a chair, and near her stood an elderly-looking man in clerical garb, which to Craig's trained eye was quite evidently a disguise.

Elaine happened just then to



Their Faces Came Slowly Together in Their First Kiss.

toward him, waited, cold sweat breaking out on his face.

"Say," he whined, "you let me be!"

It was ineffectual. Kennedy, smiling confidently, came closer, still holding the deadly little box, balanced between two fingers.

He took the crook's gun and dropped it into his pocket.

drew forth the tube I had seen him place there.

"No matter how much you accuse me," added Craig casually, "no one will ever take the word of a crook that a reputable scientist like me would do what I am about to do."

He had taken out his penknife and opened it. Then he beckoned to me.

"Just what I have been looking for!"

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The Exploits of Elaine

A DETECTIVE NOVEL
AND A
MOTION PICTURE DRAMA

CHAPTER VIII. The Hidden Voice

glance at the window and her eyes grew wide with astonishment at the sight of Craig.

He made a hasty motion to her to make a dash for the door. She nodded quickly.

With a glance at her guardian she suddenly made a rush.

He was at her in a moment, pouncing on her, cat-like.

Kennedy had seized an iron bar that lay beside the window where some workmen had been repairing the stone pavement, and with a blow shattered the glass and the sash.

At the sound of the smashing glass the crook turned and with a mighty effort threw Elaine aside, drawing his revolver. As he raised it, Elaine sprang at him and frantically seized his wrist.

Utterly merciless, the man brought the butt of the gun down with full force on Elaine's head. Only her hat and hair saved her, but she sank unconscious.

Then he turned at Craig and fired twice.

One shot grazed Craig's hat but the other struck him in the shoulder and Kennedy reeled.

With a desperate effort he pulled himself together and leaped forward again, closing with the fellow and wrenching the gun from him before he could fire again.

Just then the man broke away and made a dash for the door leading back into the church itself, with Kennedy after him.

Up he went into the choir loft and then into the belfry itself. There they came to sheer hand-to-hand struggle. Kennedy tripped on a loose board, and would have fallen backward if he had not been able to recover himself just in time. The crook, desperate, leaped for the ladder leading further up into the steeple.

Kennedy followed.

Elaine had recovered consciousness almost immediately, and, hearing the commotion, stirred and started to rise and look about.

From the church she could hear sounds of the struggle. She paused just long enough to seize the crook's revolver lying on the floor.

She hurried into the church and up into the belfry, thence up the ladder, whence the sounds came.

The crook by this time had gained the outside of the steeple through an opening. Kennedy was in close pursuit.

On the top of the steeple was a great gilded cross, considerably larger than a man. As the crook clambered outside, he scaled the steeple, using a lightning rod and some projecting points to pull himself up, desperately.

Kennedy followed unhesitatingly. There they were, struggling in deadly combat, clinging to the gilded cross.

Kennedy was clinging to a lightning rod on the cross.

I broke.

I gasped as Craig reeled back. But he managed to catch hold of the rod further down and cling to it.

The crook seemed to exult diabolically. Holding with both hands to the cross he let himself out to his full length and stamped on Kennedy's fingers, trying every way to dislodge him. It was all Kennedy could do to keep his hold.

I cried out in agony at the sight, for he had dislodged one of Craig's hands. The other could not hold much longer. He was about to fall.

Just then I saw a face at the little window opening out from the ladder to the outside of the steeple—a woman's face, tense with horror.

It was Elaine!

Quickly, hand followed, and in it was a revolver.

Just as the crook was about to dislodge Kennedy's other hand I saw a flash and puff of smoke, and a second later heard a report—and another—and another.

The crook who had taken refuge seemed to stagger back, wildly, taking a couple of steps in the thin air.

Kennedy regained his hold.

With a sickening thud the body of the crook landed on the ground around the corner of the church from me.

"Come—you!" I ground out, covering my own crook with the pistol, "and if you attempt a getaway I'll kill you, too!"

He followed, trembling, unnered.

We went over the man. It seemed that every bone in his body must be broken. He groaned, and before I could even attempt anything for him, he was dead.

As Kennedy let himself slowly and painfully down the lightning rod, Elaine seized him and, with all her strength, pulled him through the window.

He was quite weak now from loss of blood.

"Are you—all right?" she gasped, as they reached the foot of the ladder in the belfry.

Craig looked down at is torn and soiled clothes. Then, in spite of the smearing pain of his wounds, he smiled. "Yes—all right!"

"Thank heaven!" she murmured fervently, trying to staunch the flow of blood.

Craig gazed at her eagerly. The great look of relief in her face seemed to take away all the pain from his own face. In its place came a look of wonder—and hope.

"This time—it was you—saved me!" he cried. "Elaine!"

Involuntarily his arms sought hers—and he held her a moment, looking deep into her wonderful eyes.

Then their faces came slowly together in their first kiss.

"All right," nodded Elaine. "I'll do that. And please get him as soon as you possibly can."

A few minutes later she left the house in the Dodge car.

Outside our laboratory, leaning against a railing, Dan the Dude, an emissary of the Clutching Hand, whose dress now greatly belied his underworld "monniker," had been shadowing us, watching to see when we left. The moment we disappeared, he raised his hand carefully above his head and made the sign of the Clutching Hand. Far down the street, in a closed car, the Clutching Hand himself, his face masked, gave an answering sign.

A moment later he left the car, gazing about stealthily. Not a soul was in sight and he managed to make his way to the door of our laboratory without being observed. Then he opened it with a pass key which he must have obtained in some way by working the janitor of the university offices.

Probably he thought that the papers might be at the laboratory, for he had repeatedly failed to locate them at the Dodge house. At any rate, he was busily engaged in ransacking drawers and cabinets in the laboratory, when the telephone suddenly rang. He did not want to answer it, but if it kept on ringing some one outside might come in.

An instant he hesitated. Then, disguising his voice as much as he could to imitate mine, he took off the receiver.

"Hello," he answered.

"Have you read them?" he asked, curbing his impatience as she unsuspiciously poured forth her story, supposedly to me.

"Then don't unseat them," he hastened to reply. "Put them back. Then there can be no question about them. You can open them before witnesses."

Clutching Hand lost no further time at the laboratory. He had thus, luckily for him, found out what he wanted. The papers were not there after all, but at the Dodge house.

Suppose she should really be gone on only a short shopping trip and should return to find that she had been fooled over the wire? Quickly he went to the telephone again.

"Hello, Dan," he called when he got his number. "Miss Dodge is going shopping. I want you and the other Falsers to follow her—delay her all you can. Use your own judgement."

"All right, Chief," shouted back Dan, their leader, as he hung up the telephone after nothing carefully the hasty instructions. "We'll do it—trust us."

Elaine had not been gone long from the house when Craig and I arrived there. She had followed the telephone instructions of the Clutching Hand and had told no one.

"Too bad," greeted Jennings, "but Miss Elaine has just gone shopping and I don't know when she'll be back."

Shopping being an uncertain element as far as time was concerned, Kennedy asked if any one else was at home.

"Mrs. Dodge is in the library reading, sir," replied Jennings, taking it for granted that we would see her. Aunt Josephine greeted us cordially, and Craig set down the vocophone package he was carrying.

She nodded to Jennings to leave us and he withdrew.

"I'm not going to let anything happen here to Miss Elaine again if I help it," remarked Craig in a low tone, a moment later, gazing about the library.

"What are you thinking of doing?" asked Aunt Josephine keenly.

"I'm going to put in a vocophone," he returned, unwrapping it.

"What's that?" she asked.

"A loud speaking telephone—connected with my laboratory," he explained, repeating what he had already told me, while she listened almost awe-struck at the latest scientific wonder.

He was looking about, trying to figure out just where it could be placed to best advantage, when he approached the suit of armor.

"I see you have brought it back and had it repaired," he remarked to Aunt Josephine. Suddenly his face lighted up. "Ah—an idea!" he exclaimed. "No one will ever think to look inside that!"

"Now, Mrs. Dodge," he said finally, as he had completed installing the thing and hiding the wire under carpets and rugs until it ran out to the connection which he made with the telephone, "don't breathe a word of it—to any one. We don't know whom to trust or suspect."

"I shall not," she answered, by this time thoroughly educated in the value of silence.

Elaine's car had stopped finally at a shop on Fifth avenue. She stepped out and entered, leaving her chauffeur to wait.

As she did so, Dan and Billy sidled long the crowded sidewalk.

Dan the Dude left Billy and Billy surreptitiously drew from under his coat a dirty half loaf of bread, with a glance, about, he dropped it into the gutter close to the entrance to Elaine's car. Then he withdrew a little distance.

When Elaine came out and approached her car, Billy, looking as cold and forlorn as could be, shot forward. Pretending to spy the dirty piece of bread in the gutter,

he made a dive for it, just as Elaine was about to step into the car.

Elaine, surprised, drew back. Billy picked up the piece of bread, and with all the actions of having discovered a treasure began to gnaw at it voraciously.

Shocked at the disgusting sight, she tried to take the bread away from him.

"I know it's dirty, miss," whimpered Billy, "but it's the first food I've seen for four days."

Instantly Elaine was full of sympathy. She had taken the food away. That would not suffice.

"What's your name, little boy?" she asked.

"Billy," he replied, blubbering.

"Where do you live?"

"With me mother and father—they're sick—nothing to eat!"

He was whimpering an address far over on the East Side.

"Get into the car," Elaine directed.

"Gee—but this is swell," he cried, with no fake, this time.

On they went, through the tenement canyons, dodging children and pushcarts, stopping first at a grocer's, then at a butcher's and a delicatessen. Finally the car stopped where Billy directed. Billy hobbled out, followed by Elaine and her chauffeur, his arms piled high with provisions. She was indeed a lovely Lady Bountiful as a crowd of kids quickly surrounded the car.

In the meantime Dago Mike and Kitty the Hawk had gone to a wretched flat, before which Billy stopped. Kitty sat on the bed, putting dark circles under her eyes with a blackened cork. She was very thin and emaciated, but it was dissipation that had done it. Dago Mike was correspondingly poorly dressed.

He had paused beside the window to look out. "She's coming," he announced finally.

Kitty hastily jumped into the rickety bed while Mike took up a crutch that was standing idle in a corner. She coughed resignedly and he limped about, forlorn. They had assumed their parts, which were almost to the burlesque of poverty, when the door was pushed open and Billy burst in, followed by Elaine and the chauffeur.

"Oh, ma—oh, pa," he cried, running forward and kissing his pseudo parents, as Elaine, overcome with sympathy, directed the chauffeur to lay the things on a shaky table.

"God bless you, lady, for a benevolent angel," muttered the pair, to which Elaine responded by moving over to the wretched bed and bending down to stroke the forehead of the sick woman.

Billy and Mike exchanged a sly wink.

Just then the door opened again. All were genuinely surprised this time, for a prime pick and span, middle-aged woman entered.

"I am Miss Statistix, of the organized charities," she announced, looking around sharply. "I saw your car standing outside miss, and the children below told me you were up here. I came up to see whether you were aiding really deserving poor."

Miss Statistix took a step forward, looking in a very superior manner from Elaine to the packages of food, and then at these prize members of the Brotherhood. She snorted contemptuously.

"Why—what's the matter?" asked Elaine, fidgeting uncomfortably, as if she were herself guilty, in the icy atmosphere that now seemed to envelop all things.

"This man is a gunman, that woman is a bad woman, the boy is Billy the Bread Snatcher," she answered precisely, drawing out a card on which to record something, "and you, miss, are a fool!"

Kitty and Mike, accompanied by Billy, sneaked out. Elaine, now very much embarrassed, looked about, wondering at the rapid change. Miss Statistix smiled pityingly.

"Such innocence!" she murmured, sadly shaking her head as she led Elaine to the door. "Don't you know better than to try to help anybody without investigating?"

Elaine departed, speechless, properly squelched, followed by her chauffeur.

Meanwhile, a closed car, such as had stood across from the laboratory, had drawn up not far from the Dodge house. Near it was a man in rather shabby clothes and a visored cap on which were the words in dull gold lettering, "Metropolitan Window Cleaning Company."

He carried a bucket and a small extension ladder.

A few moments later, Dan appeared at the servants' entrance of the Dodge house and rang the bell. Jennings, who happened to be down there, came to the door.

"Man to clean the windows," said the bogus cleaner, touching his hat in a way quietly to call attention to the words on it and drawing from his pocket a faded written order.

"All right," nodded Jennings, examining the order and finding it apparently all right.

Dan followed him in, taking the ladder and bucket upstairs, where Aunt Josephine was still reading.

"The man to clean the windows, ma'am," apologized Jennings.

"Oh, very well," she nodded, taking up her book to go. Then, remembering the frequent injunctions,

Kennedy, she paused long enough to speak quietly to Jennings.

"Stay here and watch him," she whispered as she went out.

Jennings nodded, while Dan opened a window and set to work.

Elaine had started again in her car down the crowded narrow street. From her position she could not possibly have seen Johnnie, another of the Brotherhood, watching her eagerly up the street.

But as her car approached, Johnnie, with great determination, pulled himself together and ran forward across the street. She saw that.

"Oh!" she screamed, her heart almost stopping.

He had fallen directly in front of the wheels of the car, apparently, and although the chauffeur stopped with a jolt, it seemed that the boy had been run over.

They jumped out. There he was, sure enough, under the very wheels. People came running now in all directions and lifted him up, groaning piteously. He seemed literally twisted into a knot, which looked as if every bone in his body was broken or dislocated.

Elaine was overcome. For, following their natural instincts, the crowd began pushing in with cries of "Lynch the driver!" It would have gone hard with him, too, if she had not interfered.

"Here!" cried Elaine, stepping in. "It wasn't his fault. The boy ran across the street, right in front of the car. Now—we're just going to rush this boy to the hospital—right away!"

A few moments later they pulled

up before the ambulance entrance to the hospital.

In the reception room were a couple of nurses and a young medical student when Johnnie was carried in and laid on the bed.

At that moment the door opened, and an elderly, gray-bearded house physician entered. The others stepped back from the bed respectfully. He advanced and examined Johnnie.

The doctor looked at the boy a moment, then at Elaine.

"I will now effect a miraculous cure by the laying on of hands," he announced, adding quickly, "and of feet!"

To the utter surprise of all, he seized the boy by the coat collar, lifting him up and actually bouncing him on the floor. Then he picked him up, shook him and ran him out of the room, delivering one last kick as he went through the door. By the way Johnnie went, it was quite evident that he was no more injured than the chauffeur.

Elaine did not know whether to be angry or to laugh, but finally joined in the general laugh.

"That was Double-Jointed Johnnie," puffed the doctor, as he returned to them, "one of the greatest accident fakers in the city."

Elaine, having had two unfortunate experiences during the day, now decided to go home, and the doctor politely escorted her to her car.

From his closed car, the Clutching Hand gazed intently at the Dodge house. He could see Dan on the ladder, now washing the library window, his back toward him.

Dan turned slowly and made the sign of the hand. Turning to his chauffeur, the master criminal spoke a few words in a low tone and the driver hurried off.

A few minutes later the driver might have been seen entering a nearby drug store and going into the telephone booth. Without a moment's hesitation he called up the Dodge house and Marie, Elaine's maid, answered.

"Is Jennings there?" he asked. "Tell him a friend wants to speak to him."

"A friend of yours wants to speak to you over the telephone, Jennings," said Marie, as she came into the library.

The butler responded slowly, with a covert glance at Dan.

No sooner had they gone, however, than Dan climbed all the way into the room, ran to the door and looked after them. Then he ran to the window. Across and down the street, the Clutching Hand was gazing at the house. He had seen Dan

disappear and suspected that the time had come.

As the master criminal came in by the ladder through the open window Dan was on guard listening down the hallway. A signal from Dan, the Clutching Hand slid back of the portieres. Jennings was returning.

"I've finished these windows," announced Dan as the butler reappeared. "Now, I'll clean the hall windows."

Jennings followed like a shadow, taking the bucket.

No sooner had they gone than Clutching Hand stealthily came from behind the portieres.

One of the maids was sweeping in the hall as Dan went toward the window, about to wash it.

"I wonder whether I locked those windows?" muttered Jennings, pausing in the hallway. "I guess I'd better make sure."

He had taken only a step toward the library again, when Dan watchfully caught sight of him. It would never do to have Jennings snooping around there now. Quick action was necessary. Dan knocked over a costly Sevres vase.

"There—clumsy—see what you've done!" berated Jennings starting to pick up the pieces.

Dan had acted his part well and promptly. In the library Clutching Hand was busily engaged at that moment beside the secret panel searching for the spring that released it. He ran his finger along

break the seal before Kennedy arrived.

Stealthy and tiger-like, the Clutching Hand crept up behind her. As he did so, Dan gazed in through the portieres from the hall.

With a spring, Clutching Hand leaped at Elaine, snatching at the papers. Elaine clung to them tenaciously, in spite of the surprise, and they struggled for them. Clutching Hand holding one hand over her mouth to prevent her screaming. Instantly Dan was there, aiding his chief.

"Choke her! Strangle her! Don't let her scream!" he growled out. They fought viciously. Would they succeed? It was two desperate, unscrupulous men against one frail girl.

Suddenly, from the man in armor in the corner, as if by a miracle, came a deep, loud voice.

"Help! Help! Murder! Police! They are strangling me!"

The effect was terrific. Clutching Hand and Dan, hardened in crime as they were, fell back, dashed, overcome for the moment at the startling effect.

They looked about. Not a soul. Then, to their utter consternation, from the visor of the helmet again came the deep, vibrating warning.

"Help! Murder! Police!"

Kennedy and I had been listening over the vocophone, for the moment nonplussed at the fellow's daring.

Then we heard from the uncanny instrument: "For Heaven's sake, Chief, hurry! The falsers have fallen down. The girl herself is coming!"

What it meant we did not know. But Craig was almost beside himself, as he ordered me to try to get the police by telephone, if there was any way to block them. Only instant action would count, however. What to do?

He could hear the master criminal plainly fumbling now.

"Yes, that's the Clutching Hand," he repeated.

"Wait," I cautioned, "some one else is coming!"

By a sort of instinct he seemed to recognize the sound.

"Elaine," he exclaimed, paling.

Instantly followed, in less than I can tell it, the sounds of a suppressed scuffle.

"He has seized her—gagged her," I cried in an agony of suspense.

We could now hear everything that was going on in the library. Craig was wildly excited. As for me, I was speechless. Here was the vocophone had been installed. It had warned us. But what could we do?

I looked blankly at Kennedy. He was equal to the emergency.

He calmly turned a switch.

Then, at the top of his lungs, he shouted: "Help! Help! Police! They are strangling me!"

I looked at him in amazement. What did he think he could do—blocks away?

"It works both ways," he muttered. "Help! Murder! Police!"

A loud metallic ringing came from the vocophone.

Then silence!

What had happened?

In the library, recovered from their first shock of surprise, Dan cried out to the Clutching Hand. "The deuce! What is it?"

Then looking about, Clutching Hand quickly took in the situation.

"The man in armor!" he pointed out.

With a paring thrust, Clutching Hand sent Elaine reeling.

She held on to only a corner of the papers. He had the greater part of them. They were torn and destroyed, anyway.

Finally, with all the venomousness of which he was capable, Clutching Hand rushed at the armor suit, drew back his gloved fist, let it shoot out squarely in a vicious solar plexus blow.

"There—take that!" he roared. The suit rattled furiously. Out of it spilled the vocophone, with a bang on the floor.

"Hello! Hello!" called a voice, apparently from nowhere.

"What is that?" cried Elaine.

She had risen by this time, and was gazing about, wondering at the strange voice. Suddenly her eye fell on the armor scattered all over the floor. She spied the little oak box.

"Elaine!"

Apparently the voice came from that. Besides it had a familiar ring to her ears.

"Yes—Craig!" she cried.

"This is my vocophone—the little box that hears and talks," came back to her. "Are you all right?"

"Yes—all right—thanks to the vocophone."

She had understood in an instant. She seized the helmet and breastplate to which the vocophone still was attached and was holding them close to herself.

Kennedy had been calling and listening intently over the machine, wondering whether it had been put out of business in some way.

"It works—yet!" he cried excitedly to me.

"Elaine!"

"Yes, Craig," came back over the faithful little instrument.

"Are you all right?"

The New Spring Skirts

Wider Still Spread the Petticoats of the Evening Dress, and More Clinging Are the Street Gowns, Says Lady Duff-Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

HERE you see an example of my new Spring models.

Perhaps you will exclaim, "Why, the skirts are wider than ever!"

And so they are.

This season the wide skirt will reach its apotheosis. And in some form or other, at least, I am sure that it will not leave us again. The big woman and the woman who is and can't help being stout will never let them go. Because, curiously enough, there is nothing that the big woman and the stout woman look better in than one of these wide skirts.

And let me put one misunderstanding at rest immediately. I have heard people say, "Why, I wouldn't dare to wear a skirt like this out on the street!" My dear lady, whoever you are, these skirts are not intended for street wear. If they were you would have to widen your Fifth avenue immediately. The effects are solely for evening dress. As a matter of fact, the street clothes, the walking dress and so on are going to be "skimpier" and even more revealing than ever.

I have said that the wide skirt in some manifestation or other will not disappear because the big woman and the stout woman will not let it.

Let us first take up the case of the big woman—I mean the wonderful creature who might have stepped from some old Norse saga.

She is so big and strong and eye-filling that in average dress she seems awkward and out of place. We think regretfully of how splendid she would look in the old full Greek draperies of the heroic age or the small and armor of another heroic age.

In the same style of clothes that are charming on her smaller sisters she reminds us irresistibly of a giant in a boy's knickerbockers. She is of heroic mold, and there is no reason why she should not wear a dress which would interpret all her large grace and beauty.

"Similia similibus cutantur"—like cures like.

Therefore we would expect to see such a woman fit in at once with the life around us if she were draped in clothes that would have all her wonderful length of line and fullness. And this is just what happens when she dresses this way. Not only that, but she becomes actually a goddess! Dignity and largeness of frame are perfectly interpreted by the dignity and largeness of line of her clothes. She does not appear "tremendous"; she is only beautifully impressive.

It is the same way with the too stout woman. The too large hips are instantly thrown into a proper perspective by the wide and billowing skirts. They seem slender in comparison. And at the same time the too full bosom seems no larger than it ought to be. What has really happened is that, as the architects would say, she has dressed to scale.

In the smaller picture at the bottom we see an effect like this, which you can study at your leisure. The larger pictures show two views of one of the new Spring dresses, which happened, in this case, to have been created not for the Junoesque but for the smaller woman. Only a little adaptation, however, is necessary to make it harmonious to the heroic figure.

The largest picture on this page shows one of the newest Spring skirts. It is, as you see, more "bouffant," wider, than ever. Its effect is, nevertheless, charming, I think. It is of white tulle over a pink silk under dress. Bunches of hand-made roses decorate it. Beside it is a view of the same dress from another angle.

Please look now at the remaining picture. Here you can see exactly what I mean about the reduction of the hips through the lines of the skirt. There is real dignity here, and yet there is also given an effect of grace and lightness. This dress is of white embroidered silk over black satin. The garniture of red roses is arranged in long lines.



The large picture above is one of the new skirts of Spring—larger, wider than ever. It is of white tulle over a pink silk under dress. Hand-made roses embellish it. The smaller picture at the top gives another view of the same dress.

At the lower left is a "stately" dress for either the Junoesque type of woman or the stout one. It is of white embroidered silk over black satin.

("Lucile" Models)

The Overcrowded State As A Cause Of War

Old Theories of Expansion Attacked—Advantages of a Wide Area Lie in Economy in Production and Distribution

By Brigadier General H. M. Chittenden, U. S. A., Retired

"No one who lives in England or America can escape the vital necessity of Germany and Japan to expand or go to the wall." "A nation, like an individual, must grow or die." —Price Collier.

"We [Germany] are compelled to obtain space for our increasing population." "Strong, healthy, flourishing nations require continual expansion of their frontiers for the accommodation of their surplus population." —Von Bernhardi.

"Germany has remained cooped up within her narrow boundaries without room for her rapidly increasing population." —Joseph H. Choate.

"Her growing population makes it absolutely imperative that Germany should get territory that can be populated by whites." —Dr. Bernhard Dernburg.

Similar expressions by respectable authorities could be produced in almost any number. Occasionally there is dissent, but not often; yet the most casual reflection will show that the whole idea is fallacious. Take the case of Germany. If "necessity" for expansion to accommodate her growing population is a fact, how is it that emigration has dwindled to an insignificant figure, while population has been increasing at a rapid rate? In the quarter century 1881-1905, the population of Germany increased by one-third, or from 45,000,000 to 60,000,000. In the same period emigration diminished by about 90 per cent, or from 4.86 to 0.47 emigrants per thousand of population. This was not due to any relaxation of the requirements of military service, for these continued in full force. It was due either to the fact that the condition of the people at home during this period improved in a greater ratio than in those countries which were open to emigration, or to the fact that assumed superiority of conditions in America had been found not to exist. At any rate, the "vital necessity" for expansion because of growing population, if it ever really existed, has evidently diminished during the last thirty-five years, and danger of "going to the wall" has correspondingly receded.

And against how is it, if colonies operate to keep down the population of a parent country, that the greatest colonizing nation on the globe is one of the most thickly populated? The density of population in England is twice that of Germany. The fact is, experience shows almost universally that emigration has no effect, or at the most a very temporary one, in checking growth of population. Ireland is the only conspicuous exception.

Reliable data evidently do not support the statements quoted at the beginning of this paper, and a little investigation will show why this is the case. We may accept the

principle that population tends to outrun means of subsistence—civilization has not yet altered this universal fact—but there is one modern development which makes that principle no longer separately applicable to individual communities. Transportation both by land and sea is now so swift and cheap that the resources of every part of the globe are becoming available for the needs of every other part. This is resulting in the elimination of localities from the population problem; that is, restricted areas are no longer dependent, as they used to be, upon their own resources. Means of subsistence can be brought to them from the outside. More and more, congestion of population in particular localities is losing its serious importance and the problem of the pressure of population is becoming a single problem of the whole earth instead of a congeries of isolated problems, each unrelated to the rest. Consider a few examples.

In the United States, within a radius of fifty miles from the centre of New York City, there is more population than in Belgium, Holland, or Switzerland. But we are not disturbed by the fact so far as subsistence is concerned. Industrial, commercial, and other activities are concentrated there because such activities can be more economically and profitably conducted when assembled in great masses. The territory outside contributes subsistence, and there is no greater lack than in the country itself. So in the German Empire, Saxony is a great industrial community, with a population of nearly 800 to the square mile, while in some of the purely agricultural districts it falls below 100. But greater density in one place than in another does not signify greater severity of conditions, but simply an adaptation to the character of the industrial life carried on. On a larger scale, this is now becoming true of the whole world. Belgium, Germany, England, are centres of dense population, devoted largely to manufacturing, while the outside world contributes to their supply of everything needed. One might almost say that these countries, like portions of the United States, are becoming the urban districts of the globe, and that, as small localities in each country are occupied by far greater numbers per unit area than others, but share with the others the common production of all, so these densely populated countries themselves are foci of world activity and share with the rest of the world the product that is common to all.

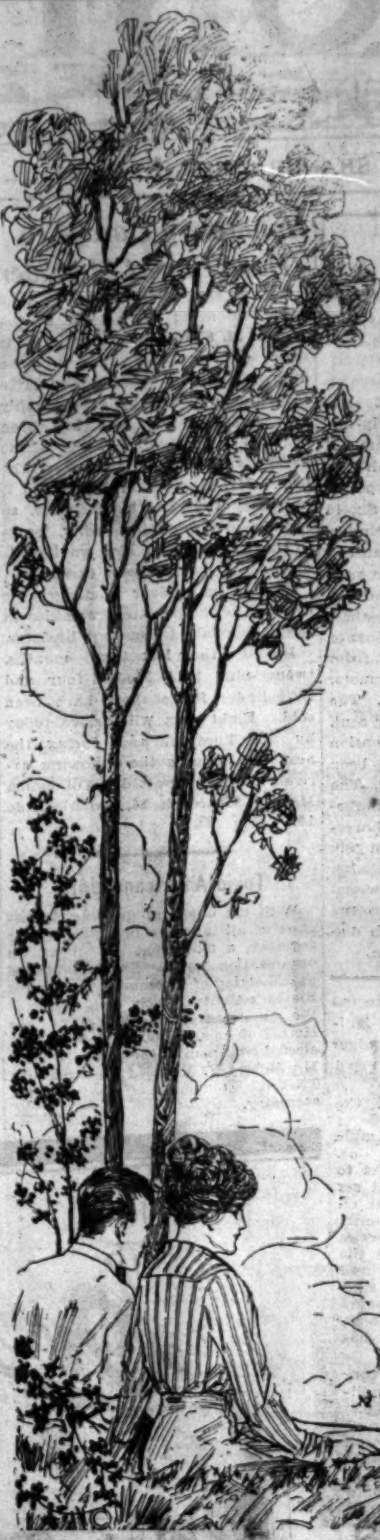
It may be argued that emigration operates to the same end; that, as transportation makes it possible for the products of any part of the earth to be taken where most needed, so it enables individuals to go where they

think they can most easily make a living. But the influence of emigration in keeping down population is wholly ineffectual. The largest recorded exodus from Germany in any one year (1881) was well under a quarter of a million. In late years it has been under 20,000. What does this amount to in a natural annual increase of a million? And, as the rest of the world fills up, even this small resource must entirely disappear. It would be easy to demonstrate, moreover, that relief for population through emigration, so far as any such possibility really exists, is just as effective with a destination under a foreign flag as under that of the emigrant's own country. Neither from Great Britain nor from Germany do the majority of emigrants go by choice to the colonies of their respective countries, but to lands where they think they can best improve their material conditions, irrespective of nationality.

These two facts—that emigration is powerless to keep down population and that the resources of the whole earth are available for every portion thereof—effectually refute the population argument for territorial expansion. Alleged pressure of population may be made an excuse, but never a valid reason, for such expansion. Much less can it ever constitute the slightest justification for war. Germany, for example, is not in any sense an overpopulated country. The percentage of its area available for occupancy is greater than in almost any other country—much greater than in France, for instance—yet its population is under 300 per square mile, while that of Belgium is nearly 600 and that of England over 600. In proportion to available territory, Italy is more densely populated than Germany, and the same is true of Switzerland, China, and very markedly of Japan. Germany ranks not higher than fifth among the countries of Europe, or seventh among the countries of the globe, in real density of population, while, with the possible exception of Belgium and Holland, it ranks first in the availability of its territory for occupancy. That it is one of the least crowded countries of Europe, considering this availability and the state of industrial development, is shown by the fact that labor is often scarce, particularly in the agricultural districts, and has to be imported in large volume at certain seasons.

The argument that overpopulation makes territorial expansion a necessity for certain States being thus demonstrably untenable, let us inquire if there are reasons of a substantial character which make such expansion desirable. We may note two such reasons—one definite and positive, based upon the general welfare of the State and its citizens; the other sentimental and psychological in character. Other things being equal, the wider the area subject to a common governmental control the

(Continued on Page 8)



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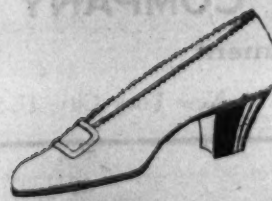
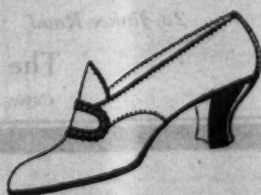
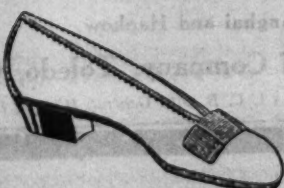
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AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY MAY 7, 1916

SOME 'HEALTH HINTS' FOR STUDEBAKER CARS

Observance of These Rules Will
Help Keep Machine In
Perfect Shape

The Studebaker corporation sends out periodical service sheets to aid owners in keeping their cars constantly in perfect shape. Here are some simple rules that will enable you to avoid some common automobile diseases:

The commutator of the horn motor should be cleaned about once every thirty days. To clean the commutator, take out the small screw at the rear end of the horn, and then remove cover. Clean by holding a cloth, moistened with a very small amount of vasoline, on the commutator while running. Then wipe the commutator with a clean cloth.

If the tone of the horn should ever require adjustment, loosen the lock nut at the rear end of the horn and turn the knurled set screw slightly to the right or left until the desired tone is reached, then tighten the lock nut.

After about every one thousand miles service the horn motor bearings should be oiled with a good grade of light machine oil. An oil hole will be found in the end plate at the back end of the horn, and another in the side of the large flange running around the horn. A few drops of oil should be applied at each oil hole, and this will usually improve the tone of the horn without the necessity of changing the adjusting screw.

The generator requires but little attention other than to see that the two bearings are regularly oiled. They should be oiled a few drops at a time with highgrade light machine oil after every one thousand miles travel. The bottom bearing may be oiled very generously. The commutator cover, enclosing the upper end of the generator, can be easily removed, thus exposing the commutator and brushes. The commutator should be kept perfectly smooth and clean. If the indicator falls to show "charge" at the proper time, the commutator will probably be found dirty or rough. It should then be cleaned with fine-grained sandpaper (60 grade). Never use emery cloth. Place a piece of sandpaper against the surface of the commutator, and with the engine running press down on the sandpaper until commutator surface is smooth and bright. Then wipe off the commutator with a dry cloth. To clean the brushes rub with a soft cloth the surface which comes in contact with the commutator. The brushes will wear evenly and

That Hudson Super-Six

As is always the case when an innovation is placed before the world, the new Hudson Super-Six, with its powerful patented motor, has become an absorbing topic of discussion from one end of the country to the other. This is true not only among automobile engineers, who long have known a Six with vibration eliminated to be the ideal motor, but among automobile buyers and owners as well.

The bombardment of admiration and questions that began at the New York automobile show where The Super-Six made its debut, has continued ever since. How is such great power obtained? What is the object of such a powerful motor? How does it compare with an eight or twelve? What is its saving in fuel and oil consumption? These and a hundred other questions of minor importance were asked at the New York show. Those who already have purchased a Super-Six say the car itself answers every possible question by its sterling performance. It is doing in the hands of owners

smoothly as long as the commutator is smooth and clean. Do not clean the brushes with sandpaper, as this spoils the contact service. Do not attempt to lubricate the brushes, since they are self-lubricating.

If the charging current is not sufficient to keep your battery fully charged, this is an indication that too much current is being used from the battery for starting and lighting purposes. Try having the battery recharged from an outside source and be more economical in the use of starter and lights. If, after this is done, you are still troubled with storage battery becoming discharged, state the case to the nearest Studebaker Service Station or dealer, who will make an investigation for you. The adjustment of the brushes, which you will find to be sealed, should not be disturbed under any circumstances. The generator is guaranteed to us by the manufacturer only on condition that when any defect develops it be returned to us with the seal unbroken.

The fuses mounted on the junction block are used to protect the wiring from the effect of grounds and short circuits. When replacing a burned-out fuse, make sure that the trouble which caused the fuse to blow has just been eliminated, otherwise the new fuse will blow out immediately. Extra fuses will be found in an envelope in the tool kit. Never replace a fuse with a wire or other metallic substance, and be sure that the new fuse is of the proper rating—six volts, ten amperes. Short circuits and grounds should be repaired at a Studebaker Service Station or by a thoroughly competent electrician. Trouble in the ignition circuit,

everything that the Company claimed for it.

The Company has emphatically emphasized the fact that there is nothing experimental about The Super-Six. Save in its newly-discovered and patented system of balancing, it is identical with the light, simple and familiar type of construction of the Hudson Six-40 motors of the past. By balancing in a new way the forces that manifest themselves within the motor in such a manner as to eliminate power-waste (vibration and crank-shaft distortion and the friction and loss of power they cause) which result from such forces, the efficiency of the motor has been increased 80 per cent. The motor speed is increased 50 per cent. Through this discovery and invention on which a basic patent has been granted by the United States, The Super-Six motor develops 76 horsepower as compared with 42 horsepower in last year's Hudson Six though they are identical as to size. The Super-Six is the highest powered Super-Six is the highest powered stock car motor per cubic inch displacement the world has known.

which is not fused, will be detected by the complete failure of the ignition to operate or by the gradual dimming of the lights and the rapid discharge of the battery.

You must occasionally oil the starter clutch with a good grade of lubricating oil. This is a simple matter, but a very important one. On the outside of the hub next to the starter sprocket is a blind set screw. Remove this screw and oil thoroughly about once a month. The starter clutch spider carries three felt oil pads which keep the surface of the steel ring clean and retain oil. If the clutch slips around without cranking the engine when the starter pedal is pressed, this is an indication that oiling has been neglected.

The starter normally requires very little attention except systematic oiling of the bearings. After every one thousand miles of travel a few drops of high-grade light machine oil should be applied to the two bearings. At the same time the gears encased in the starter motor should be well lubricated with a good graphite grease. Force the grease into the gear box by means of a grease gun, and be sure to replace the grease plug. The commutator and brushes of the starter motor are designed to operate without attention. Under no circumstances should the brushes be removed or lubricants applied to the commutator.

The coil requires no care other than to see that the supporting screws and terminal nuts are kept turned down tightly. The wires to the coil should not be allowed to come loose. The little spool of coiled wire (called the resistance unit) which is mounted on top of the coil should not be removed or disturbed in any way.

Honigsberg Garage to Have Expert Manager

As evidencing the growth of the firm of H. S. Honigsberg and Co., it may be mentioned that by the Shinyo Maru is expected to arrive from the United States a thoroughly experienced man, who has been engaged to take entire charge of the garage and general business of the firm. Mr. Honigsberg has found it necessary to take this step, as, so rapidly are sales increasing, practically the whole of his own time is devoted to the selling of cars.

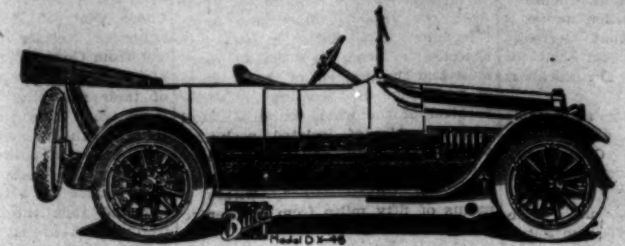
The new indoor manager is familiar with the latest wrinkles in the automobile and garage business. During the last two months, twenty-nine 1916 Model, four and six-cylinder Studebakers have been sold. Eight cars will arrive today by the Yucatan, and during the next two months the following arrivals are expected:—Yokohama Maru 4, Montague 16, and Alvarado 10.

Tokio Americans Unite

With the object of drawing Americans of all interests in Tokio closer together, a movement to form an organization was definitely launched at a meeting of a committee of United States citizens, which took place at the American Embassy, says the Herald of Asia. Prof. J. T. Swift was elected chairman of the committee and Mr. Robert F. Moss, of the American Trading Company, was elected secretary.

JUST ARRIVED

1916 BUICK CARS



On view at the

EASTERN GARAGE

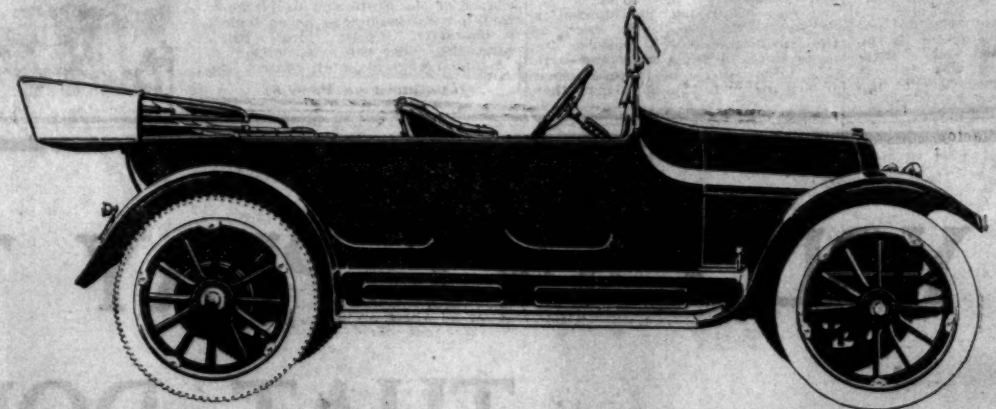
A129 and A130 Szechuen Road

Model
75



Touring Car - - Tls. 1,750

Roadster - - - „ 1,700



The Overland Is Yours For A Very Small Price

A motor car would mean much to you.

And the ideal car for you is one that is light and economical—yet one that will give you the same convenience and the same pleasure you could find in a large and much more costly car.

You no longer have to pay a big price for one. Nor do you, in satisfying your desire for light weight and economy of upkeep, have to be content with an uncomfortable, incomplete car that continually keeps you in a state of mental dissatisfaction.

This new Overland solves the problem.

It weighs only 2160 pounds. This, in itself, means economy of tyres and general upkeep. Also the en bloc engine is of the highly efficient, long stroke type, designed especially to give greatest fuel economy.

And while the car is not large, it is in every respect a finished production. It has electric lights—electric engine starter—those easy-riding cantilever rear springs—every advantage and convenience.

You should have a car—you really need one. And this light, inexpensive Overland is just the one for you.

Our local distributor will gladly demonstrate it for you.

Complete Catalogues on Request from

THE CENTRAL GARAGE Co., Ltd.

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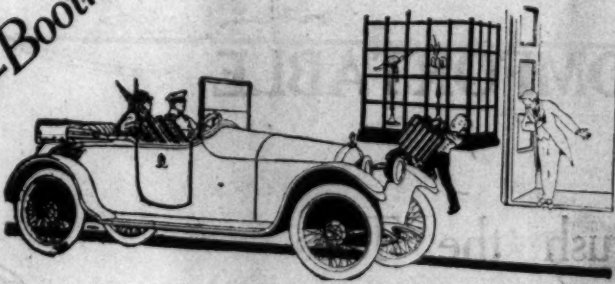
Shanghai and Hankow.

Phone (3 lines) 3809

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

Cable Address—Overlandis, Toledo (A. C. B. 5th: General, Western Union and Lieber Codes)

Scripps-Booth



SCRIPPS-BOOTH luxurious three-passenger roadster embodies Limit of Luxury, Originality in Design and Mechanical Perfection; with Excess of Power, Speed and Riding Comfort.

SPECIFICATIONS.

110-inch (2.80 meters) wheelbase.....
4-cylinder motor, valve-in-head.....
Three speeds forward, one reverse.....
Selective transmission.....
Zenith carburetor, automatic.....
Dry plate clutch.....
Full cantilever rear springs.....
Full floating rear axle.....
Annular ball bearings in transmission, rear axle and wheels.....
V-shaped radiator.....
Streamline, torpedo stern body.....
Luxurious deep upholstery of finest quality genuine leather.....
Highest grade BLUE-BLACK or SCRIPPS-BOOTH GRAY finish.....
Hand-buffed, finest grade, long grain, real leather upholstery.....

G. \$825.00 F.O.B. DETROIT, U.S.A.

Fully equipped, including:

Electric lights and starter (Two units).....
Five detachable triple-laced wire wheels (metric or inch) and tires.....
Speedometer (kilometers or miles).....
Electric indicator.....
One-man never-leak top with side curtains.....
Double plate glass rain-vision windshield.....
Gasoline gauge.....
Spare wheel carrier.....
Shroud light and footspace light.....
Klaxon electric horn, button in center of steering wheel.....
Right-feed oiler.....
Full tool equipment, jack, pump, etc.....

SCRIPPS-BOOTH COMPANY

Export Department

2 West 57th Street,

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THE SECRET OF LOW PRICE AND HIGH VALUE

How the Fast Overland Plants Has Increased With Improved Product

Many of the uninitiated have wondered how the Overland machine can be produced for the price it costs. There is no magic about the matter except the magic of modern manufacturing methods. The price of the Overland car is made possible only by the vast capacity of the factories—and the capacity is made possible by a plant so large that it is a city in itself.

The company has sent out a folder showing the extent of the Willys-Overland plant at Toledo, Ohio. The folder says:

To the extent that it may mean more car for less money, you have a personal and intimate interest in the size of an automobile factory.

The aggregate floor space of the Overland buildings is 79 acres—2,445,000 square feet.

Buildings started in August, 1915 will add over 1,000,000 square feet of floor space.

These additions mean a total floor area in this Toledo plant alone of 103 acres—4,445,000 square feet—and a production capacity of 1,000 automobiles a day.

More bigness itself means nothing, but every car turned out of this mammoth plant is an example of the advantages of factory size.

—size that makes possible the unequalled facilities for economical production which you find here.

—size that makes possible an organization of such highly-specialized ability.

—size that makes possible the use of countless specially-designed machines, each capable of performing its particular operation better and in less time than under ordinary methods.

—size that makes possible a marvelous efficiency in the handling and routing of material—and finally

—size that carries with it a vast buying power which permits the purchase of high grade materials at prices no greater than others must pay for inferior goods.

In the finished car all these advantages sum up into one big advantage—greater value, dollar for dollar.

The map and charts show you graphically how the Willys-Overland factory has grown from a small beginning until it is now the largest single automobile factory in the world and all in the short space of seven years.

They show, year by year, the vast additions which have been made. There has been practically no time when there were not new buildings going up.

And every foot built was necessitated by the ever-increasing demand for Overland and Willys-Knight cars.

At the beginning, John N. Willys laid down the principle, "Give more automobile for less money than any other manufacturer in the world."

Each year has seen this principle maintained; each year has seen a big increase in the demand for Overland cars; each year has seen acres of floor space added, making possible even greater value than before.

Here, then, is the reason you pay less for an Overland or a Willys-Knight—the reason you get more for your money both in quality and size.

FRANCE LOOKING AHEAD

Among the problems that is apt to come up at the close of the war in Europe is the means to be taken by the belligerent nations in disposing of the motor trucks now in use by the armies. France apparently has formed an answer to the question already. At an auction held recently, 740 of the Paris Internal gear drive omnibuses mobilized at the beginning of the war were sold to be replaced by an equal number of similar chassis for work at the front. By selling these chassis at this time to private owners it was possible to forestall the purchase of that many chassis from neutral nations.

Another benefit to France is that this method of selling French trucks that have seen service prevents the beginning of an installation of foreign chassis by large owners who might, after the war, in the interest of standardization, continue their purchases of trucks made outside of France.

The foreign trucks now used by the French Army are run until they are useless and cannot be overhauled advantageously and are then replaced by French made chassis, the latest advices from France being that the factories there are now in a position to care for the army's needs.

'Blame It On The Tire'

He didn't pump it full enough—though all the air is free; He left it soft and spongy like, and scooted on with glee. He skidded and he gridded and whooped through dust and mire, And when it burst, he cursed and cursed—

And blamed it on the tire.

He drove it on the street car tracks with confidence superb; He scraped it on the lamp post and he scraped it on the curb; He slammed it and he jammed it any way he might desire; And when it popped right out he hopped—

And blamed it on the tire.

He cut it on some broken glass, but said that didn't hurt; He kept right on through sand and mud and filled the cut with dirt. It spotted here and there, and soon he howled with ire; When up it blew he blew up, too—

And blamed it on the tire.

He put on chains that ground and chewed and gouged into the tread; He knew his wheels were out of line, "But what of that?" he said. He whizzed along and snized along, he picked up nails and wire; And when it banged, his fist he whanged—

And blamed it on the tire.

Who is this man? Go ask the boys who meet him every day. Go ask the boys who have to bear the things he has to say. He bores in and he roars in with words of angry fire; Though he's to blame, it's all the same—

And blames it on the tire.

Pity the Poor Battery!

When a motor car manufacturer builds a car, he puts in it a starting and lighting system to suit the rest of the car. Then he gets a battery with sufficient capacity to take care of that electrical system.

As reported by the Willard Storage Battery Company of Cleveland, some owners tax their batteries beyond the limit by adding horns, lights and electrical accessories. Then they wonder why they haven't enough current to give them satisfactory results. Others are not satisfied with the lamps furnished, and buy larger lamps that use more current. The result is, the generator can't supply enough current to keep the battery charged, because the discharge is too rapid.

These manufacturers of batteries have suggested that those car owners who want additional electrical equipment, go to a Willard Service Station, and there let the expert in charge determine what capacity of battery is needed to adequately care for every piece of equipment, without danger of keeping the battery in a constantly weak condition.

Representative Of Overland Co. in Town

Mr. N. C. Tuxbury, special representative of the Willys-Overland Co., manufacturers of the well-known Overland car, is paying a visit to Shanghai in the interests of his company.

The Overland car is now becoming such a favorite in Japan, China, the Straits, and India, that the company is determined to secure, if possible, the major share of Eastern business offering. Travelling mechanics, from the factory at Toledo, are being sent out East, in order to give advice to the various agencies regarding the care, upkeep and adjustment of the cars.

The new Model 75, to carry five passengers, has already made a name for itself. It is pointed out that, with this car, there is a great economy in gasoline in comparison with the former models.

The Central Garage Co., Ltd., local agents for the Willys-Overland Co., find a ready market for the cars, and are selling as many as it is possible for the company to ship. Shipments of the Model 75 are on board the steamers Yucatan and Kamakura Maru.

Turkey Wants Low Priced Automobiles

American Factories in Best Position To Supply Turks With Cars After the War

New York, March 26.—The first automobile was seen in Constantinople in 1908—a small 8.9 horse power one-cylinder French car that had great difficulty in traveling over the narrow, incumbered, ill-paved streets of the Ottoman capital and could not venture on any road outside the city, states Consul General G. Bie Ravndal of Constantinople. Conditions have steadily improved since then.

Following the example of the Constantinople municipality, all the larger towns of the empire adopted a program of public improvements. Streets were widened, paved, and extended, while the Central Government let large contracts for the building of public highways. With better driving possibilities better cars were imported, and today the most up-to-date type of motor vehicles can

be seen on the streets of Constantinople. Still, their number is insignificant compared with what it certainly will be in the near future.

That motoring in Turkey is yet in its infancy is shown by the absence of effective municipal regulations relative to number plates, speed, light, etc., and by the lack of skilled chauffeurs. At present a yearly tax of about \$50 is collected on each pleasure car. It is understood, however, that a new schedule of taxation based on horse-power is being elaborated, and the large number of men trained in the military automobile school since the beginning of the war will raise the average of efficiency among chauffeurs to a higher level.

Garages in Constantinople are far in advance of motoring. There are several well-equipped garages, able to hold many more cars than they do. The builders anticipated a considerable growth, and developments have more than justified their hopes and predictions. It is now conceded that, no matter what the issue of the present war may be, Turkey will begin reaping the benefits of its natural riches and the automobile business will flourish.

In examining the possibilities of

success of the American automobiles in Turkey one is struck by the analogy existing between conditions in the two countries in regard to the motor trade. Turkey, like the United States, possesses a variety of natural peculiarities, from the high, snow-covered mountains to the endless desert, and the problems which the American manufacturers had to solve in order to make their cars cross-country vehicles also confront the automobile man in Turkey. Both the United States and Turkey possess deposits of mineral oil, which are a great incentive to motoring. America was the first country to turn out medium and low-priced cars on a large scale; and

although the causes underlying this tendency are totally different from the reasons why the Turkish market demands a low-priced car, in practice the results are identical.

HERE'S A WISE ONE

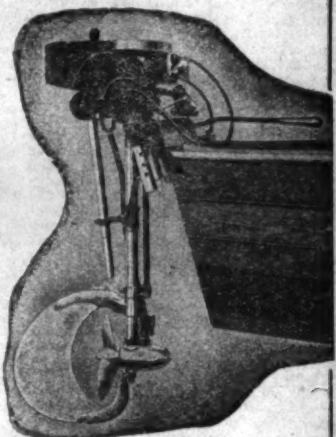
A Chicago motorist left his car standing before a fireplug. It's worth a \$25 fine to do that. A crossing copper saw a chance to make a pinch, and stood waiting for the owner, who saw him, telephoned the detective bureau that his car was stolen, and waited. An hour later he was called from the hotel by the waiting copper and his machine restored to him. And the policeman was proud he found it. Moral—It's a great world.

ARCHIMEDES Portable Boat Motor 2 and 5 H.P.

THE ONLY PORTABLE 2-CYLINDER MOTOR ON THE MARKET

For Business, Sport and Recreation

May readily be attached to any round or flat bottom rowboat, no matter whether the stern be pointed or squarecut. It is indisputably easier to manipulate than a one-cylinder motor. It is easier to start, more powerful, and more reliable.



Simple, Strong, Durable, Reliable
Can be attached in two minutes
Automatic Lubrication

Wm. Katz & Co.,
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SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA
Demonstrations Given

The Star Garage Co.

125, Bubbling Well Road.

TELEPHONE WEST 197

Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body-building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

A Motor Car Insurance Policy

needs the same care in selection as the car itself, if you are to be thoroughly satisfied.

OVER 130 CLAIMS

have been paid in Shanghai under "XS" Motor Vehicle Policies to the complete satisfaction of the Company's Clients.

Reasonable Rates Comprehensive Cover

Prospectus from:—

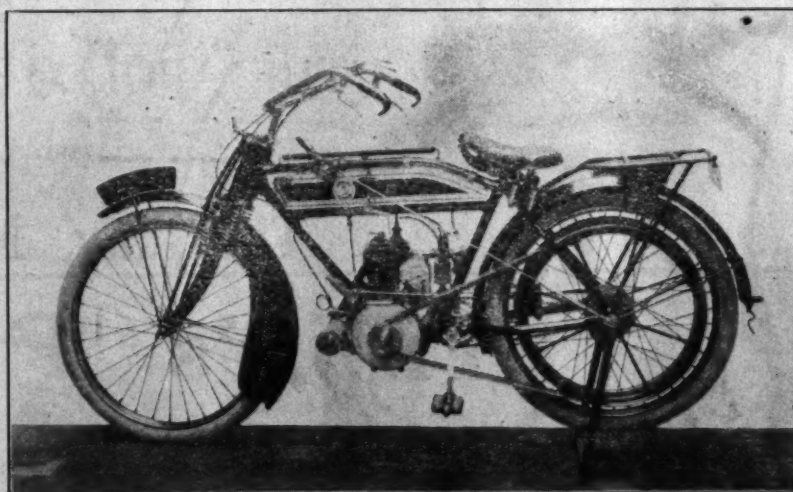
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Whose Assets exceed £720,000.

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A few models, 3½ h.p., single and 3-speed gear, are still obtainable at our offices.

Genuine Coventry-made motor-cycles stocked in Shanghai in these times?

Precisely. And before it is too late we advise you to invest your money soundly and buy a machine which will last you for years and then sell for a good price—because of its reputation.

Price?—Big reductions owing to the high rate of exchange.

Grasp the opportunity.

DUNLOP

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Telephone: 2248

Cables: Pneumatic.

Overcrowded State A Cause Of War

(Continued from Page 5)

greater should be the advantage to the State and its people. Administrative unity, similarity of laws and judicial procedure, the abolition of trade barriers which might otherwise have to await the slow progress of international agreement, the control of great public improvements, a larger purse for centralized work at less taxation to the people, are all important advantages, particularly where territory is continental and continuous, like that of the United States and Russia. The United States is perhaps the best example of these advantages. Throughout its wide domain, there is absolute freedom of trade; an entire absence of fortified land frontiers and of custom houses with their temptation to corruption and dishonesty and their annoyance and immense cost; uniformity of language; a similarity of laws and political institutions which amounts almost to uniformity; through train service regardless of boundaries; uniform currency and uniform postage; the joint power and resources of the whole country for the solution of vast physical problems like that of the Mississippi and its tributaries; and in general a common spirit and purpose guiding and controlling the energies of mighty people. It is impossible to over-estimate the immense economy of human energy in the inhabitants of this vast territory that comes from the avoidance of waste which would result if it were split up into several independent States, as is the case with an equal extent of territory in Europe.

From this point of view rather than from those of military glory or the subsistence of population, the Pan-German dream of territorial expansion may be considered as in the true interests of humanity. If Germany's marvelous industrial, commercial, and educational systems could be spread over territories geographically within her proper sphere of control, if the frontiers which are now in greater or less degree trade barriers could be wiped out; if the joint military burden could be reduced; if the mighty physical problems of Central Europe could be attacked by the united resources of all these Commonwealths; if these and other advantages of common governmental system could be realized on a friendly and equitable basis every individual in every one of the federating States would in the long run be the better for it. And if the Russian people ever secure for themselves the freedom of the United States or the efficient administrative system of Germany, and if they once imbibe the spirit of progress which alone can secure them these blessings, the mighty spread of their territory will be a powerful aid in working out the destiny which is rightly theirs. So, too, if the States of South America were to form larger political unions—and similarity of language, customs, and tradition makes such a consummation peculiarly feasible—the welfare of every portion of that vast territory would be enhanced thereby. And if the present European war should have no other result than to

consolidate the whole of South Africa under one political union, future generations in that immense region will feel that it was not fought in vain.

So much for the argument on the side of the State. It is likewise an advantage to the individual, if endowed by nature for notable attainment, to be an inhabitant of a great State. There are broader opportunities and a wider scope for the exercise of talents. While it is true that eminent men and eminent deeds have been the product of little States, still the names of history and the deeds that have most influenced civilization have come mainly from the inhabitants of great States. Many a potentially useful career has been stifled by restriction of environment. The greatness of a State reflects itself in the greatness of its inhabitants, and civilization is promoted by the opportunity for individual development afforded by wide national dominions.

The considerations just advanced relate to expansion by absorption of contiguous territory. Colonial expansion stands on a different basis. Its advantage to a State is much more doubtful. As a means of relief from overpopulation, it is as we have seen a delusion. Preferential trade privileges are as likely to be an injury as a benefit. Military considerations, such as naval bases, coaling stations, and so forth, are a more substantial argument. But whatever the sum total of these influences may be, it makes little difference when a State becomes obsessed with the idea of expansion. Sentiment then takes the place of reason, and is far less amenable to control. When a State like Germany develops an ambition for colonial dominion, emigration of her people does not satisfy that ambition. Proud of her institutions, she would extend them also while sending forth her children to replenish the earth. She would spread her flag, with all it means, over the territories to which they go. She would direct more effectively the mutual interests of trade. She would enhance her own greatness and the moral force of her system to a degree which she feels is not possible when the stream of emigration is lost under other flags or systems. To such a national political control of new territory may seem of supreme importance and failure to achieve it may be a disappointment that touches the very heart of the people.

Treitschke, in a significant passage written many years ago, while the current of emigration from Germany was still strong, deplored the tendency on the part of his countrymen to build up other States at the expense of their own. He even went so far as to declare, in reference to emigration to the United States, that "there can be no question at all but that human civilization suffers loss every time that a German is turned into a Yankee." Again he says: "Germany is as yet by no means overpopulated, least of all in those northeastern districts from which the stream of emigration flows most strongly. Many of our emigrants, if they exercised here the same untiring diligence which is inexorable necessity forces on them in America, could also prosper in their own Fatherland. But there are periods of domestication, and again periods in which the impulse to

wonder works like a dark elementary power in the national spirit. Just as the song 'Eastward! Eastward!' once rang seductively through the villages of Flanders, so countless numbers dream now of the land of marvels across the sea. And just as little as prudential counsel could restrain the Crusaders from their sacred enterprise, so little can considerations of reason prevail against the vague longing for the West."

Something however, in the meanwhile has prevailed to stem the tide, and emigration from Germany has shrunk to a mere fraction of its former volume. But in place of the old "impulse to wander," the old "vague longing," there have arisen a new impulse and a new longing which are not vague and are far stronger and more national than those which they replace. It is not only the thirst for new territory to which the children of Germany may go, and still dwell under the flag of their native land; it is an ambition for a larger share in the dominion of the earth. This ambition is not to be criticised, because it is psychological and not material in its origin. It is to be the more commended on that account. It may prove impracticable of realization, as is generally the case with the fairest dreams, but it stands forth, nevertheless, as a dream worthy of a nation restive in the consciousness of its strength and rejoicing "as a strong man to run a race." Bernhard, in the quotation at the beginning of this paper, shows a lack of courage in his own convictions. He puts forward a specious and untrue, though plausible, explanation of national aspirations which are in themselves honorable and worthy of open avowal. In doing so he leads himself into needless contradictions. He seems not to perceive the incongruity of his statement that "strong, healthy, flourishing nations require continual expansion of their frontiers," &c. The very fact that a nation is strong, healthy, and flourishing shows that it is prosperous in its existing status and is under no necessity for a change therein. But this same fact may very well account for national aspirations that look beyond existing frontiers to a broader political destiny.

It is no part of the purpose of this paper to discuss the practicability of such aspirations in period of the world's development like that in which we live; but we may express at least the belief that success or failure in their full realization will make little difference in Germany's rank as a force in civilization. She stands today as the highest exponent of what we may term efficiency—efficiency in industry, in commerce, in government, in war, in everything—and this in an age when efficiency is the mainstay of a highly developed and complex social system. Just as the influence of Hellenic culture did not depend upon territorial expansion and could not be destroyed by "shrinkage of boundaries," nor even by destruction of national life, but has persisted as a living force throughout the ages, so all that is good in Deutsche Kultur will persist irrespective of national frontiers, and will permeate all peoples to whom civilization has any real meaning, whether or not it be their destiny to come under the flag of the Fatherland.

Carnation Cream

Best for the Table

Best for Cooking



In its Purity there's Safety.

Besides Absolute Purity
and Richness, it's in the
Flavour that Carnation
Cream Excels

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THE APOLLO THEATRE

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Tillie's Punctured Romance

6 Reels of Hilarity, featuring

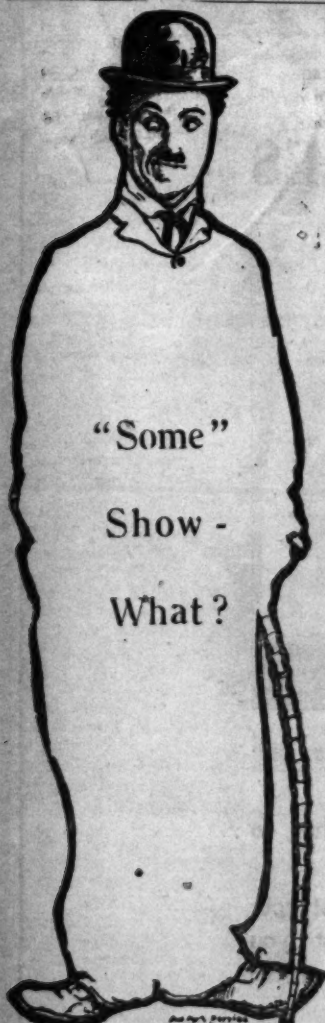
MARIE DRESSLER

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MACK SENNETT

And An All-Star Cast



The Dates

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Friday, " 12
Saturday, " 13
Sunday, " 14

Never before has such an aggregation of high-priced performers been featured in one film story, 6000 feet in length.

Book your seats early—No advance in prices

The Apollo Theatre





SPORTING NEWS SECTION

THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 7, 1916

ST. JOHN'S WINS SOOCHOW MEET

Immense Crowd Sees Field And Track Events of The E.C.I.A.A.

THREE RECORDS SMASHED

Nanyang Captures Second Place, Soochow Third, And Nanking Fourth

Soochow, May 6.—In the third annual field and track meet of the revived East China Intercollegiate Athletic Association held here this afternoon, St. John's maintained her supremacy of long years' standing. Some twelve thousand people filled the grounds of Soochow University. The verandahs of the dormitories were crowded with the uniformed students of Soochow's many schools, while several hundred girls were in the windows of the school buildings which face the track.

Weather conditions were by no means favorable, but despite the fact that most of the events were run off in the rain, no less than three records went by the board, new marks being set up in the 220 yards dash, the mile run, and the discus throw.

Two individual stars are worthy of special mention. Ling Tsoo-kwang, Captain of the St. John's team, wound up his career as a college performer in brilliant fashion, equalling the E.C.I.A.A. record in the 100 yards dash, establishing a new record in the 220, and romping home an easy winner in the quarter in the fast time of 54 seconds. Nanyang's best point-winner was Liang Chen-ming, who won the low hurdles for the third consecutive time, took second in the furlong, and was placed in the hundred.

The opening event of the day was the 100 yards dash. As a result of the preliminary heats held in the morning, St. John's had three parties, Nanyang, Soochow, Nanking, and Nanyang had one each. Starter McNulty got them off prettily, Ling Tsoo-kwang flashing into a lead which he held to the end, with Kaiser Nance of Soochow wrestling second place from Liang in a close finish.

The half mile furnished the spectators with a thrill. Chang of Nanyang took the lead in the first 150 yards when Sun of Soochow, who had been running fifth, uncorked a beautifully timed sprint which enabled him to pass the Nanyang man two strides from the tape.

The 220 yards dash was practically a repetition of the hundred, Ling cutting two-fifths of a second from the old record.

The qualifying round in the discus indicated the strength of the St. John's entries, three gaining a place in the finals, and Lin Kung-yang, setting up a new record of 90 3/4'. But the record was of short duration, for in the finals, Yang Kyng-hwe, the clever little pitcher of the St. John's baseball team, added two and one-half feet. He was given three extra throws for a new record, and on this first trial added another two feet, and on his second trial made the remarkable throw of 95 4/4'.

In the high hurdles, Kwang Zankwung's time of 17 seconds was a full second better than the old record, but the judges would not allow the new record because he had knocked over one hurdle.

The mile was a spectacular duel between Oen Dau-foh of St. John's and Soong Zuhai of Nanking. The two runners took turns leading up to the last lap when Soong went to the front, only to be passed a yard from the finish by the St. John's man who lost a magnificent burst of speed.

Three teams lined up for the start of the relay. Liang, Nanyang's first runner, handed over five yards to his second man who added ten more. The third maintained this comfortable lead, and Chang crossed the line a winner, five yards ahead of the St. John's man.

St. John's ran up a total score of 48 points, Nanyang 14, Soochow 7, and Nanking 3. Shanghai Baptist College entered a team, but was unable to place a man.

Much praise is due the Soochow management for the able way in which they conducted the meet, and to the Boy Scouts for acting in the capacity of marshals. The referee was Mr. S. G. Liu who officiated at the National Sports at Peking in 1914, and last year at the Far Eastern Contests.

The other officials were: Starter—H. A. McNulty; Judges at finish—Fred Ko, H. G. Curran, Dr. Edward Kan, R. D. Wolcott, and Dr. Young.

Field Judges—G. T. Yao, P. C. Du Bose, T. A. Beall.

Inspectors—R. M. White, H. H. McMillan.

Timers—W. S. A. Pott, A. H. Leslie, S. T. So.

Scorers—F. S. Williams, C. H. Zil. Clerks of Course—V. G. Ling, C. Z. Yang.

Summary
100 yards dash. First heat—1st (Continued on Page 2)

They're Off!

All's Ready For The Big Spring Race Meet

At 11.30 tomorrow morning, the first saddling bell will be rung in the Race Club paddock and a quarter of an hour later there will be a start to the annual Spring race meeting. As regards weather, which also means attendance, the outlook is not promising, for we have had a long run of dull and wet days and Soochow yesterday could not do better than prophesy thunder showers.

That's bad, for, if it comes off, it will keep many people away. Also, if the course gets much wetter, it will spoil the racing, giving something of a repetition of the mudmarking of the last Autumn meeting.

At present, the course is not too bad. Dry weather today will make all the difference and six hours good sun would put it in fair condition.

After all, the actual racing is the real thing and this looks like being everything a sportsman could desire. A stylish lot of young ponies are entered and several of them have been doing very good times in training. They often cut a different figure at racing, but it is good to know they have running in them.

There is one thing which is both good and bad. Sir Paul Chater has not entered any ponies, one reason, it is understood, being that Mr. C. R. Burkill, the Settlement's crack jockey, will not be riding, as he has gone home for a holiday.

Mr. Burkill has been riding so wonderfully lately that he has to be reckoned with, for he seems able to push anything into at least a place. Therefore, his absence will level things up a little.

Mr. Morris looks as large as ever in the program, with nine entries, three of them griffins and the indications are that the famous rose jacket will again catch the judge's eye in quite a few races. Mr. R. F. Stewart will again be in the line.

Though it did not win the Champions at the last meeting, Beaconsfield is still held by the majority to be the best pony in Shanghai—even Triumph's master—and, at the moment, in the popular fancy, is favorite for the big race.

Beyond this stable, the palmetaking and lucky owner-trainer-jockey "Mr. Lamerton" appears to be about as good a one to follow as any. Sandiway, too, is back again and Mr. Johnston has other highly capable performers to saddle, but it is useless to say "do" or "don't" as to his mounts—the people go crazy after him anyway and if he rode a diabolical in first he wouldn't pay anything on the pari-mutuel.

Baden Powell Boy Scouts

Troop Orders for the week ending May 13, 1916.

Tuesday 9th.—Full Uniform. Troop parade at Headquarters 5.15 p.m.

Patrol Leaders meeting 6.15 p.m.

Saturday 13th.—Full Uniform. Troop parade at Headquarters 2.15 p.m.

Shield Competitions at Unkaza. Orderly patrols for the week Wolf and Beaver. Orderly officer for the week A. S. M. Sigtavary.

SECTION ORDERS

Cathedral School.—Thursday 11th. Parade at Troop Headquarters 5.30 p.m.

Public School.—Thursday 11th. Parade at Headquarters 4 p.m.

French School.—Monday 8th. Parade at Headquarters 8 a.m. Wednesday 10th. Parade at Headquarters 5.30 p.m.

NOTICES

Badges: King's Scout, P. L. Donald having passed the necessary tests is promoted to the rank of King's Scout with effect from date. 2nd Class Scout Pringle having passed the necessary tests is promoted to the rank of 2nd Class Scout. The following having passed the necessary tests are permitted to wear badges as under:—

Missionary.—P. L. Bowler and May-bon, Sec. Goldman and Scout Milligan.

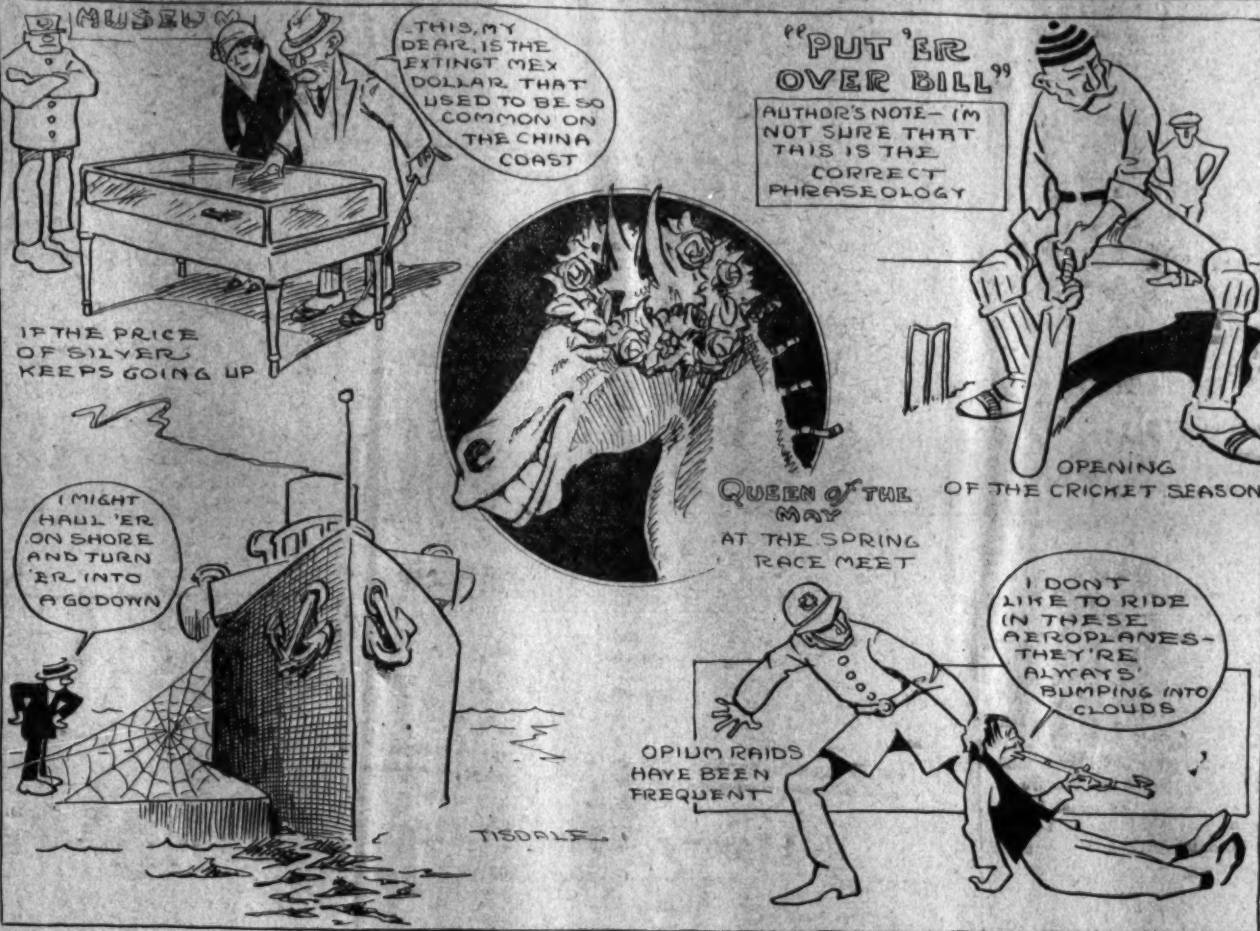
Pathfinder.—P. L. Donald.

I. D. Macdonald, Asst. Scoutmaster.

JUJITSU AND FENCING

The Japanese Jujitsu and Fencing Club are giving their periodical exhibition this afternoon in the Club court on Boone Road, for which occasion a number of bouts in both fencing and Jujitsu, between members and their friends, have been scheduled. Should the weather not permit its being held out of doors arrangements have been made for the matches to take place in the gymnasium of the Shobukai which adjoins the Japanese Club.

Unscrambling The News



By Tisdale

QUINCEY SPRINTS FAST 100 YARDS

Wins Dash at Railwaymen's Field and Track Meet in 10 3-5 Seconds

MR. B. L. CHEETHAM SCORES

Managing Director's Challenge Cup Goes to Shanghai-Hangchow Line's Team

A splendid athletic program was put up yesterday afternoon by members of the Shanghai-Nanking, and Shanghai-Hangchow railways, in the second annual sports meeting held on the Markham Road Recreation Ground. Two o'clock found the athletes ready and from the start, the whole meet was run on schedule time, till the rain made its appearance, and then, naturally the turf was too bad for anything, so it was decided to cancel several events.

Good times were recorded in the sprints and the Chinese especially showed their prowess. The spectators rolled up in vast numbers, nor were they disappointed, for when railway men start to make things lively for their visitors, they do not fall. And one good thing about them is that they're always on time.

The meet was of course a huge success. Everybody worked with a will, and though pretty well soaked (with rain) they stuck to their tasks. The best individual performance in the sprints was by L. P. Quincey, who did the 100 yards dash in 10 3-5 sec., and considering the state of the ground, this time must be counted as very good.

The high jump was another feature of the meet. This went to K. F. Loo, who easily jumped five feet. B. L. Cheetham won the mile and two-mile bicycle races from a lot of competitors.

Mrs. A. C. Clear, at the conclusion of the meet, honored the winners by presenting the prizes. The following are the results.

The Managing Director's Challenge Cup, presented by Mr. Chung Mun-yew, was awarded to the captain of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway football team.

Three Legged Race. 1st L. P. Quincey and C. L. Bailey, 2nd C. H. Chiong and J. S. Wong.

One Mile Bicycle Race. 1st B. L. Cheetham, 2nd L. Chang, 3rd B. T. Vee. Time 3' 43 1/2".

Egg and Spoon Race. 1st S. H. Lee, 2nd Y. S. Ching, 3rd F. C. Yuan.

Girls Thread and Needle Race. 1st Miss Phillips, 2nd Miss M. MacMurray, 3rd Miss E. MacMurray.

100 Yards Dash. 1st L. P. Quincey, 2nd Y. C. Tong, 3rd C. L. Bailey. Time 10 3-5 sec.

High Jump. 1st K. F. Loo, 2nd J. Chan, 3rd D. S. F. Chur Height 5 feet.

One Mile Walk. 1st B. L. Cheetham, 2nd G. Dawson, 3rd T. M. Bai. Time 10 minutes 20 sec.

1 1/2 Miles Bicycle Race, for delivery coolies. 1st Lok Pow-shan, 2nd Tsao Shao-tao, 3rd Se Ah-shan. Time 6 minutes 32 1/2 sec.

220 Yards Flat Race. 1st L. P. Quincey, 2nd J. Chan, 3rd Hsi Tai-shang. Time 25 3-5 sec.

Pole Jump. 1st Y. C. Tong, 2nd D. S. F. Chur. Height 9 foot 1 in.

Throwing the Cricket Ball. 1st P. D. Sullivan, 2nd W. T. Manley, 3rd Y. C. Tong. Distance 85 yards 8 1/2 inches.

Half Mile, departmental relay race, 1st Traffic Department, consisting of Messrs. L. P. Quincey, C. H. Chiong, C. L. W. Bailey, and Y. C. Tong. Time 2 minutes 7 1/2 sec.

Two Miles Bicycle Race. 1st B. L. Cheetham, 2nd L. Chang, 3rd W. L. Kwel. Time 6 minutes 16 sec.

440 Yards Flat Race. 1st L. P. Quincey, 2nd K. F. Loo, 3rd Y. C. Tong. Time 1 minute 2 1-5 sec.

Boys Race under 14. T. Madar. The other children were presented with sweets.

Inter-departmental Tug-of-War, won by the Engineering department of the S. N. R., from the same department of the S. H. N. Railway.

The program of events concluded with a very fine display with swords, as well as Chinese boxing, and feats of strength by the Weihaiwei watchmen. These displays were performed under trying conditions owing to the ground, but they were heartily applauded.

The clowns, Messrs. H. T. Mousley and J. Keefe, kept the grandstand rocking with laughter.

MEDHURST SPORTS LATER

Owing to unfavorable weather, the athletic sports of Medhurst College announced for yesterday afternoon have been postponed.

Scout Jottings For The Week

By 'Pathfinder'

Scouts all over Shanghai will be pleased to learn that Scoutmaster Lloyd is slightly better and hopes to be out of hospital by the end of the month. In his absence Asst. Scoutmaster Macdonald is "keeping the old flag waving."

The recently introduced system of "Short and Sweet Pow Wows on Popular Subjects" at the B. P. Headquarters is a decided improvement on the old way of teaching scouting, or rather shall we say not teaching it. Instead of wasting half an hour on taking marks, drill evolutions—generally badly done—and getting through an uninteresting evening in any old way possible, the present scheme of detailing each officer to give a half hour chat on some carefully prepared subject such as ambulance, map work, pioneering, shadowing and general observation, bugle calls and such like, is a much better one, and the boys really don't have time to get tired of one subject before the bugle blows and you find yourself off on the next topic or something perhaps even more interesting still. Needless to say the Tuesday night parades nowadays cover a great deal of work and are deservedly popular, and efficiency shows a general increase in consequence.

Another old B. P. Scout has recently left for the Front—Scout L. C. Body—who makes the 15th member of the Troop to join the colors. Brother scouts in the Troop will join in wishing him all success and a safe return, and his name is being put up on the Honor Board which is now getting quite full with names of past members who have joined the Army. While on this subject, would it not be a nice thing to set aside say one night a month a sort of "Absent Friends Night," when the names of old scouts serving at the Front could be carefully gone over and remembered by the present Troop.

Many are the good scouting stories available of the past exploits in the scouting world of such stalwarts as Kidd, Jim Allen, the Days, Gregory, and many another, and in this way, a good solid gain in esprit de corps and troop history could be achieved for the edification of the older scouts down to the latest joined Tenderfoot—whose education would not be considered complete unless he knew his troop history and just those men and events of which the troop has reason to be proud. The history of the regiment and the fostering of the all

Rain Did Not Stop The Sports Program Of Children's League

Despite the rain the children and their grown-up friends had a merry time on the Widow's Monument Ground yesterday afternoon, at the sports meeting of the Ministering Children's League. A big tea tent had been erected where all kinds of dainties—both solid and liquid—could be purchased at the smallest possible prices. There was a stall on which was displayed the work of some of the children and the many pretty articles were quickly snapped up by the admiring adults.

The sports consisted of running, donkey races, threading the needle, a wonderful whistling race, a wheelbarrow run and a potato mix-up. Lots of useful little prizes had been provided for the winners whose beaming faces showed their pleasure.

The big crowd quite enjoyed the drill-game display by two teams of boys from the Cathedral School under Mr. Hertalet. The youngsters roared with laughter at the evolutions of both the medicine ball and the boys, while the grown-ups expressed their admiration.

The rain did not stop the Maypole Dance either. Some little girls, who had been well taught by Mrs. Richard, performed as daintily as one could wish. The boys said it was easy so they were challenged to try and do better and there was a mix-up, ribbons, puzzle, pole and all became a jig-saw puzzle. The girls were delighted at the boys' display, of course.

The prizes were given away by Mrs. A. R. Duncan and cheers for this lady, Mrs. Nield—who had done so much to make the afternoon a success—and all the other ladies who had assisted, brought a happy afternoon to a close.

BOXING TOURNAMENT

Proposal Made To Hold One At Town Hall This Month

An advertisement that appears today in the pink Sports Section of THE CHINA PRESS should arouse a considerable amount of interest in the local sporting community.

It is proposed, towards the end of this month, to hold a Boxing Tournament in the Town Hall, proceeds of which are to go to local war charities. Three or four likely men have been found on the U. S. S. Brooklyn and there are still remaining in Shanghai quite a number of light and middle-weights who are handy with the gloves. It is anticipated that official consent will be forthcoming.

Those desirous of taking part in the preliminaries are asked, as will be seen in the advertisement, to send in their names to the promoters.

(Continued on Page 3)

Scout Jottings
For The Week

(Continued from Page 1)

aspiration, but after half an hour or so life was pronounced extinct by the doctor who was quickly secured by one of the scouts. This is the first instance on record of a Chinese scout having an opportunity of putting his training into practice in this manner, and the 3rd Troop are justly proud of their plucky P-L. As a matter of fact P-L Zung Lanh Jung was formerly a member of the 6th Troop and there made a name for being the first, with his patrol, to win the recently presented Efficiency Shield, so the boys of the 6th are also pleased to think of one of their number acquitting himself so well.

The 6th Troop are holding their quarterly Shield Competitions at Headquarters at 2.30 p.m. today, and some excellent work is likely to be on show. As an example of how a Shield Competition should be run, we strongly recommend visiting scoutmasters and other officers to attend.

For sheer down-right improvement in efficiency and smartness, in a short space of time it would be hard to beat the 3rd and 5th at St. John's. The change is startling. Asst. S-M. Hsu reports greater keenness than ever before and a completely satisfactory working of the two troops as different units instead of the original amalgamation which was wisely given up, one believes in the nick of time. Scoutmaster Norton and A.S.M. Hsu of the 5th seem to have been putting their backs into it with a vengeance, and both these gentlemen are agreed in giving a lot of the credit for the "re-awakening" to the splendid efforts of Scoutmaster Biggs now transferred to the 8th and 10th at Nanyang, whose stay with the 3rd and 5th was sufficiently long to get them well started on an upward roll of efficiency which has since been more than kept up. The Band of the 5th now comprises 10 bugles, 6 side drums, 1 bass drum and I believe about 20 fives—and they are said to be pining for field operations and route marches to show their prowess in the musical direction.

With so many good reports coming in about the progress of different troops it would not be fair to omit the 7th at Fuh Tan. These lads in green put up a fine display on the 2nd when they were inspected by Governor Walsh who commented very warmly on their appearance and the smartness with which they carried out the afternoon's program. The arresting feature of the show was a "cheer and rush rally." The inspecting officer comes on to the ground and sees no-one there at first. On the sounding of a single note on the bugle the scouts who have been taking cover some hundreds of yards away, rush in from all sides yelling their patrol cries—and fall into line of patrols in an incredibly short space of time. This is much more effective than the usual formal inspection in line—and is a severer test of discipline necessitating the rapid falling in of the troops against time, and should be more often adopted.

The scouts of the 9th and 10th held combined operations with the 7th yesterday afternoon in the Siockwei direction, and some good work was done. Give a troop heaps of practical scout work in the country and have some well thought out plan ready for them, and notice the difference in efficiency and keenness. Get out of the Clubroom and its very necessary theories as often as possible and success is yours. The Public School section of the B.P.s have been having great success with this method of working lately under the capable leadership of Asst. S-M. Hore whose short field schemes full of imagination and practical value have held this section together with marked success. Specialising in certain work is being made a strong point with the Nanyang contingents and under S-M. Biggs a smart cycle patrol has been formed who are shortly adding a cycle ambulance trek cart to their equipment. Careful training in cycle despatch work, reporting and general mounted duties, together with special efficiency in ambulance, is a strong feature of these new Troops and it is a step in the right direction that will be more clearly recognised in a little time.

A "swearing in" ceremony is

Final Gallops Of The Ponies;
Now Ready for Saddling Bell

SATURDAY, 6th MAY, 1916									
Pony	Rider	1/4 mile	1/2 mile	3/4 mile	1 mile	1 1/4 mile	1 1/2 mile	Last quarter	
The Raj	AC	30	1:11.3	1:43	2:15	2:56.1	3:05.1	3:05.1	
Memory	boy	30	1:12.1	1:43	2:15	2:56.1	3:05.1	3:05.1	
White Nile	JW	33.4	1:10.1	1:42.7	2:12.4	2:52.1	3:02.1	3:02.1	
Nirvana	AJPH	39	1:13.1	1:48.2	2:18	2:53	3:03	3:03	
Brown Duke	boy	39.3	1:13.4	1:48.4	2:19.2	2:53	3:03	3:03	
Bonnie Boy	AC	30	1:05.3	1:32.8	2:00	2:30	3:00	3:00	
Niblick	AW	30.1	1:00.1	1:30	2:00	2:30	3:00	3:00	
Everingham	RFS	37.4	1:11.3	1:44	2:16	2:48	3:03	3:03	
Bornite	ESBR	33.4	1:09.2	1:41	2:15.2	2:48	3:03	3:03	
Candlelight	EM	37.1	1:11.3	1:41	2:15.2	2:48	3:03	3:03	
Moratorium	GW	33.2	1:11.3	1:41	2:15.2	2:48	3:03	3:03	
Sir Victor	JW	33.4	1:11.3	1:41	2:15.2	2:48	3:03	3:03	
Tuki Duki	JW	33.4	1:11.3	1:41	2:15.2	2:48	3:03	3:03	
Clompl	JAB	35	1:12.1	1:45.2	2:16	2:47.4	3:03	3:03	
Sir Lamerock	AJPH	37.3	1:12.1	1:45.2	2:16	2:47.4	3:03	3:03	
Oslris	ESBR	36.1	1:12.3	1:46.1	2:17	2:47.4	3:03	3:03	
The Gift	AC	42.1	1:13.3	1:49	2:20.1	2:50.1	3:11.1	3:11.1	
Farthing Damages	JIE	34	1:09	1:38.3	2:03	2:31.2	3:01.2	3:01.2	
Brussels	AJ	41.2	1:18	1:50.3	2:21.4	2:51.4	3:11.4	3:11.4	
Stockton	JAB	35	1:05.4	1:33.3	2:03	2:31.2	3:01.2	3:01.2	
Cream Cheese	JT	32	1:05.2	1:33.3	2:03	2:31.2	3:01.2	3:01.2	
Swanee	TW	38.4	1:15.3	1:50.1	2:21	2:51.2	3:11.2	3:11.2	
Consent	MOS	40.1	1:15.1	1:50.1	2:21	2:51.2	3:11.2	3:11.2	
Wynona	AJPH	37.2	1:12.2	1:44.2	2:14.2	2:44.2	3:04.2	3:04.2	
Dixie	FV	31.4	1:05.3	1:35.1	2:03	2:31.2	3:01.2	3:01.2	
Socialism	SAS	33.4	1:09.2	1:42.4	2:15.2	2:45.2	3:05.2	3:05.2	
Blackwood	JIE	35	1:08.2	1:38.4	2:03	2:31.2	3:01.2	3:01.2	
Barton Hill	boy	38	1:14.1	1:50	2:25	2:55	3:10	3:10	
The Cub	AC	45.3	1:25	1:57	2:28.2	2:58.2	3:12.2	3:12.2	
Sandway	JT	32.2	1:03.4	1:34.2	2:04.2	2:34.2	3:04.2	3:04.2	
Voicano	ESBR	38.1	1:13.2	1:46.1	2:17	2:47.1	3:07.1	3:07.1	
The Clerk	JAB	34.2	1:07.2	1:40	2:12.2	2:42.2	3:02.2	3:02.2	
Driver	AJ	34.2	1:07.2	1:40	2:12.2	2:42.2	3:02.2	3:02.2	
Cocos Chief	WH	38.2	1:14.2	1:47.4	2:17.3	2:47.3	3:08.3	3:08.3	
The Tipster	JIE	33.1	1:08	1:38.3	2:03	2:31.2	3:01.2	3:01.2	
January Face	JW	37.2	1:08.1	1:38.2	2:03	2:31.2	3:01.2	3:01.2	
Peter Pifman	boy	40.1	1:19.2	1:55	2:29.4	2:59.4	3:14	3:14	
Sentry	FV	43.1	1:20	1:52.2	2:24.1	2:54.1	3:14	3:14	
The Taj	AC	36	1:06.4	1:37.4	2:06.4	2:36.4	3:06.4	3:06.4	
Rubber Ring	WH	36	1:06.4	1:37.4	2:06.4	2:36.4	3:06.4	3:06.4	
Patriot	TW	35.4	1:09.3	1:43.2	2:14.3	2:44.3	3:11.3	3:11.3	
Robbitt	JJ	32.4	1:04.3	1:41.4	2:13.4	2:43.4	3:11.4	3:11.4	
Silverwood	boy	35.3	1:08.4	1:41.1	2:13.1	2:43.1	3:11.1	3:11.1	
Sid	ER	33.4	1:06.1	1:41.1	2:13.1	2:43.1	3:11.1	3:11.1	
Strader	SAS	33.4	1:06.1	1:41.1	2:13.1	2:43.1	3:11.1	3:11.1	
Berkshire	FV	35	1:08.1	1:42	2:13.3	2:43.3	3:11.3	3:11.3	
Paragon	TW	34	1:08.2	1:42.4	2:13.4	2:43.4	3:11.4	3:11.4	
Prude	TW	31.4	1:01.4	1:35.4	2:04.4	2:34.4	3:04.4	3:04.4	
Mush	JJ	37.2	1:13.3	1:48.4	2:22.4	2:52.4	3:12.4	3:12.4	

*Mud, others Grass.

being held at Nanyang on Tuesday, the 9th and a good program is being given. These ceremonies should be made as impressive as possible, as a good start in scouting life means everything to a boy, and Tuesday's show is likely to be a big thing.

An important notification is being circulated to officers of Chinese Troops regarding the inadvisability of allowing scouts to venture up country or out of Shanghai in uniform owing to the unsettled conditions. Scouts going out of Shanghai must not take tents or equipment of any sort, which will be probably confiscated as "war material" by the Chinese authorities, and as the real meaning and conception of scouting has not yet penetrated into the minds of the Chinese outside the Settlement, uniforms of any description are likely to cause embarrassment and trouble.

The Chinese Association has wisely set about collecting money for a "Publication Fund," to meet the expenses of printing two books on scouting, one a book of rules and regulations and the other a Chinese edition of "Scouting for Boys" which is badly needed. About \$200 is asked for and it is hoped that there will be no difficulty in obtaining this sum. The wealthy Chinese of the district have so far been very supine as to the beneficial effects that scouting is having on young Chinese, and it is not too much to hope that seeing the amount of time and energy put into the movement by foreigners, the Chinese themselves will come down handsomely with the necessary funds to make the scheme a success.

As a further means of showing local Chinese what scouts can do and

giving them some insight into the training, it is proposed to hold a big camp of all Chinese Troops early in July in Shanghai, to which a good attendance is absolutely essential. Elaborate schemes of organization and training are on foot and the First Divisional Camp of the Chinese Association should prove an unqualified success. We hope to publish more details about the big camp next week.

A week-end Officers' Training Camp will be held at the Hills on the 27th inst. when as many as can accompany the expedition will leave Shanghai on Saturday by houseboat returning on Sunday night. Officers get too little time for practical scouting and individual improvement as it is, and it is hoped a good muster of keen men will join the expedition. For full details apply to S. M. Johnson.

St. John's Wins
Soochow Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

Daung Sung-ping (S.J.U.); 2nd Yao Sing-wang (S.J.U.); 3rd Liang Chen-ming (G.I.T.). Time 11 sec.

Second heat:—1st Keiser Nance (Soochow); 2nd Ling Tsoo-kwang (S.J.U.); 3rd Zi Zan-vung (Nanking). Time 11 sec.

Finals:—1st Ling Tsoo-kwang (S.J.U.); 2nd Keiser Nance (Soochow); 3rd Liang Chen-ming (Nanyang). Time 10 5-5 sec.

Shot Put:—1st Zia Kok-wo (S.J.U.) 3' 4 1/2"; 2nd Kwang Zan-kyi (S.J.U.) 3' 1 1/2"; 3rd Yang Kyung-hwe (S.J.U.) 3' 1 1/2".

Half Mile Run:—1st Sun Foh-hwo (Soochow); 2nd Chang Shao-an (Nanyang); 3rd Tai Ung-ts (S.J.U.). Time 2 min. 16 sec.

High Jump:—1st Tia between Kwang Zan-kyi (S.J.U.) and Toong Shien-ting (S.J.U.). Height 5' 4"; 3rd Hi Da-yul (Nanyang) 5' 2 1/4".

220 yards dash:—1st heat, won by Liang Chen-ming (Nanyang); 2nd Chang Lung (Nanyang); 3rd Yuen Kung-tsoo (S.J.U.). Time 24 4-5 sec.

2nd heat, won by Keiser Nance (Soochow); and Hing Tsoo-kwang (S.J.U.); 3rd Daung Sung-ping (S.J.U.). Time 26 sec.

Finals, won by Ling Tsoo-kwang (S.J.U.); 2nd Liang Chen-ming (Nanyang); 3rd Keiser Nance (Soochow). Time 24 sec.

Discus Throw:—1st Yang Kyung-hwe, 95' 4 1/2"; 2nd Liu Kung-yang 90' 3 1/2"; 3rd Zia Koh-wo 89' 7"; all S.J.U. New E.C.I.A.A. record.

120 yards High Hurdles: First Heat, won by Voong Kyien-kyung (S.J.U.); 2nd Liang Soong-ling (Nanyang). Time 18 2-5 sec.

Second Heat, won by Kwang

Zen-khwung (S.J.U.); 2nd Tsang Sing-foo (Nanyang). Time, 17 3-5 sec.

Final, won by Kwang Zen-khwung (S.J.U.); 2nd Voong Kyien-kyung (S.J.U.); 3rd Tsang Sing-foo (Nanyang). Time, 17 sec.

Broad Jump, won by Yao Sing-wang (S.J.U.) 20' 3 1/2"; 2nd Kwang Zan-kyi (S.J.U.) 19' 3 1/2"; 3rd Ling Zu-yien (S.J.U.) 19' 4".

Quarter Mile, won by Ling Tsoo-kwang (S.J.U.); 2nd Yuen Kung-tsoo (S.J.U.); 3rd Liang Kwe-lieu (Soochow). Time, 56 sec.

220 yds Low Hurdles: First Heat, won by Liang Chen-ming (Nanyang). Time, 28 1-5 sec.

Second Heat, won by Kwang Zen-khwung (S.J.U.). Time, 29 2-5 sec.

Third Heat, won by Voong Kyien-kyung (S.J.U.). Time, 29 2-5 sec.

(Tsang Tsing-foo, Nanyang, qualified—best time for second men).

Finals, won by Liang Chen-ming (Nanyang); 2nd Voong Kyien-kyung (S.J.U.); 3rd Tsang Tsing-foo (Nanyang). Time, 28 2-5 sec.

1 Mile Run, won by Gen Dan-foh (S.J.U.); 2nd Soong Zu-hai (Nanyang); 3rd Yuen Taong-zu (Nanyang). Time, 17 2-5 sec. (New E.C.I.A.A. record).

Pole Vault, won by Li Doo-nung (Nanyang) 9' 5"; 2nd, tie between Yang Tuh-pao (S.J.U.) and Ling Zu-yien (S.J.U.), 9' 2".

Relay Race, won by Nanyang (Liang Chen-ming, Chang Lung, Lo Shih-shun, Chan Shao-au), second

S.J.U. (Yao Sing-wang, Daung Sing-foo, Liu Kung-yang, Yuen Kung-tsoo). Time, 1m. 42 4-5 sec.

Result by Points

	St. Nan	Soo	Nan
John's Yang Chow King	3	1	2
100 Yards	3	1	2
Shot Put	3	1	2
Half Mile	3	1	2
High Jump	3	1	2
220 Yards	3	1	2
Discus	3	1	2
High Hurdles	3	1	2
Broad Jump	3	1	2
440 Yards	3	1	2
Low Hurdles	3	1	2
1 Mile	3	1	2
Pole Vault	3	1	2
	48	14	7

S.V.C. CORRECTION

Result of shooting and time for march at the Parade held on April 29, 1916.

Correction—
PORTUGUESE
No. of rounds fired 350.
No. of hits 268.
Percentage of hits to rounds fired 79.7.
No. of points 721.
Time of march 50 min. 10 sec.
Remarks: 66 men fired.
S. V. C. Headquarters.
May 6, 1916.

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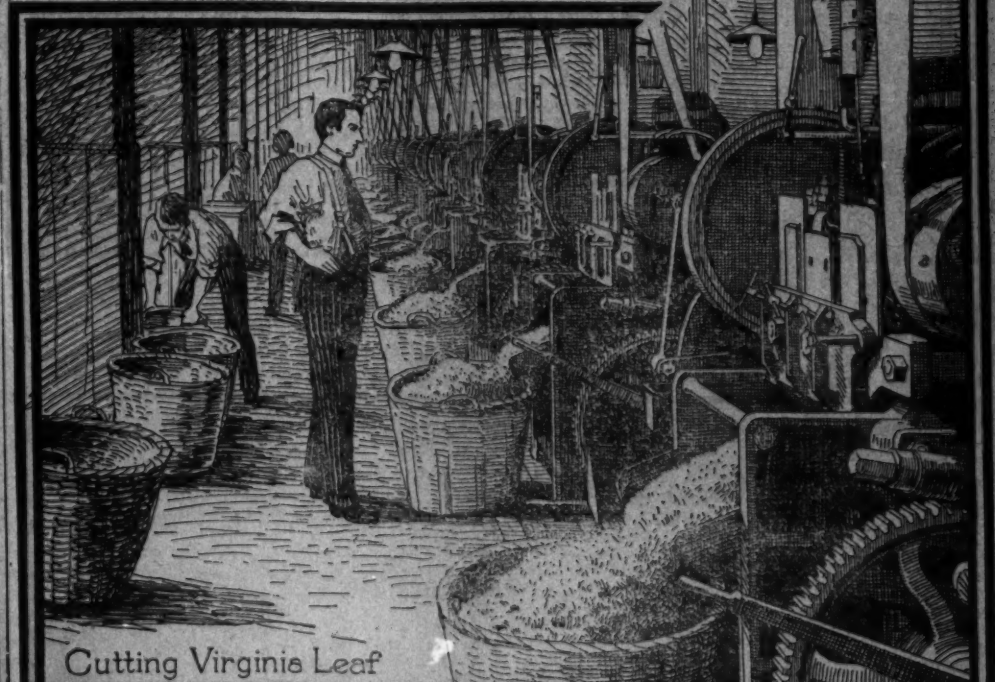
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